

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXIX, NO. 25.

HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1904—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2575.

ADVANCING JAPANESE MAY BRING ON THE YALU BATTLE

PORT ARTHUR IS AGAIN BOMBARDED AND BLOCKED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

MUKDEN, March 23.—The Japanese advance towards the Yalu continues and fighting is imminent.

BOMBARDMENT OF PORT ARTHUR.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 23.—During the morning the Japanese again attacked Port Arthur, beginning with torpedo boat operations and ending with a bombardment by battleships and cruisers. Five Russians were killed and ten wounded. A shell from the forts struck one of the Japanese battleships.

PORT ARTHUR BLOCKED AGAIN.

TOKIO, March 23.—It is reported that the Japanese have finally succeeded in blocking up the entrance to Port Arthur.

PUNISHED A KOREAN MOB.

SEOUL, March 23.—The Japanese have dispersed a Korean mob at Samung, north of Gensan, killing five and wounding twenty.

THE AFTERNOON REPORT.

YINKOW, China, March 22.—The heavy firing that was reported as going on down the coast near this port proves to have been the gunnery practice of the forts.

LONDON, March 24.—It is stated that the Japanese censorship will be relaxed early in April, thus foreshadowing the imminence of land operations.

CZAR TO HAVE MORE TROOPS.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 24.—The Czar has decided to create 28 new infantry regiments.

TONG HAKS PUNISHED.

SEOUL, March 24.—Japanese attacked a body of Tong Haks near Samung, killing 25 and capturing 35.

The Tong Haks of Korea have indulged in frequent rebellions against the government. During the war of 1895 between China and Japan on Korean soil the Tong Haks became dissatisfied and rebelled. Three of their towns were at once burned and in two battles they were so badly beaten that the revolution was at an end.

AFTERNOON REPORT.

SEOUL, Korea, March 23.—The port of Yongampho has been opened to foreign trade.

TOKIO, Japan, March 23.—It is reported that a Russian battleship was sunk during the bombardment of Port Arthur yesterday by the Japanese fleet.

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia, March 23.—The Russian Vladivostok squadron is still at that port. The report of its having escaped to join the Port Arthur fleet is denied.

CANDIDATES FOR THE HAWAIIAN JUDICIARY

(SPECIAL TO THE ADVERTISER.)

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The candidates for the coming vacancies on the Hawaiian Supreme Bench include E. P. Dole, Henry E. Highton, Circuit Judge Robinson and Henry E. Cooper, in addition to two of the present incumbents, Chief Justice Frear and Justice Perry. In case of a vacancy on the Circuit Bench, Attorney Matthewman will be a candidate for it.



LIEUT.-GENERAL SAHAROFF, THE NEW RUSSIAN MINISTER OF WAR.

General Saharoff, who succeeds General Kuropatkin as Minister of War, has occupied the post of Chief of Staff up to the present time.

TOKIO, March 25.—Seven merchantmen have been successfully sunk in Port Arthur channel.

JAPANESE PREPARING TO LAND.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 25.—The War Office has received reports that the Japanese are preparing to land on Chinese territory on the Gulf of Liaotung.

WHAT RUSSIANS WILL DO.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 25.—When General Kuropatkin reaches Mukden, the Russian forces will be divided into three armies. There will be no forward movement made upon Korea. The Russians will retire as the Japanese advance until a good fighting location has been found.

FEARS CHINESE HOSTILITY.

TIENTSIN, March 25.—Viceroy Alexieff has renewed his demand for the withdrawal of Chinese officials and soldiers from Manchuria.

RUSSIA BUYS ATLANTIC GREYHOUNDS.

BERLIN, March 25.—It is stated that Russia has purchased the steamers Fuerst Bismarck, Kaiser Friedrich and Wilhelm der Grosse.

The three German steamers said to have been purchased by Russia are a trio of the fastest and most modern of Atlantic greyhounds. The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse first crossed the Atlantic in 1897. She was then the greatest as well as the fastest ship



GEN. STOESEL, RUSSIAN COMMANDER AT PORT ARTHUR.

a float—648 feet long, sixty-six feet wide, and forty-three feet deep, with a gross tonnage of 14,000. On her maiden voyage from Germany of New York she maintained an average speed of 21.29 knots. She has tremendous freight and passenger carrying capacity and with her great speed would be valuable as a transport or as a "scout" cruiser. The Kaiser Friedrich is 599 feet long, sixty-four feet wide, forty-one feet deep, and made her appearance in Atlantic waters shortly after the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, being generally spoken of as a sister vessel to the latter. Each vessel requires a crew of about 450 people and in its present condition has accommodations for about two thousand persons. The Fuerst Bismarck is a smaller vessel which was built in 1890.

All three of these vessels could be converted into cruisers in a short time, as was done in our Spanish war with the steamers St. Paul, St. Louis, Paris, and New York of the American line.

These three vessels belong to the North German Lloyd Steamship Company and have received subsidies from the German government.

VALOR ON PAPER.

MOSCOW, March 25.—In order to counteract the Japanese propaganda pictures descriptive of Russian valor have been sent to China.

AFTERNOON REPORT.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 24.—Saharoff has succeeded General Kuropatkin as Minister of War, General Kuropatkin having gone to command the land forces in the Far East.

LIAO YANG, March 24.—General Ma, commanding Chinese forces in Manchuria, has withdrawn his forces to the west of the Simmintung railway, in the direction of Pechili.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 24.—General Pflug denies that Japanese forces have crossed Tatung pass. He also denies the recent reports of Russian reverses on land.

A MARCH BLIZZARD DOES GREAT DAMAGE

CHICAGO, March 25.—A heavy storm has done much damage in the southern part of the city. Several were hurt.

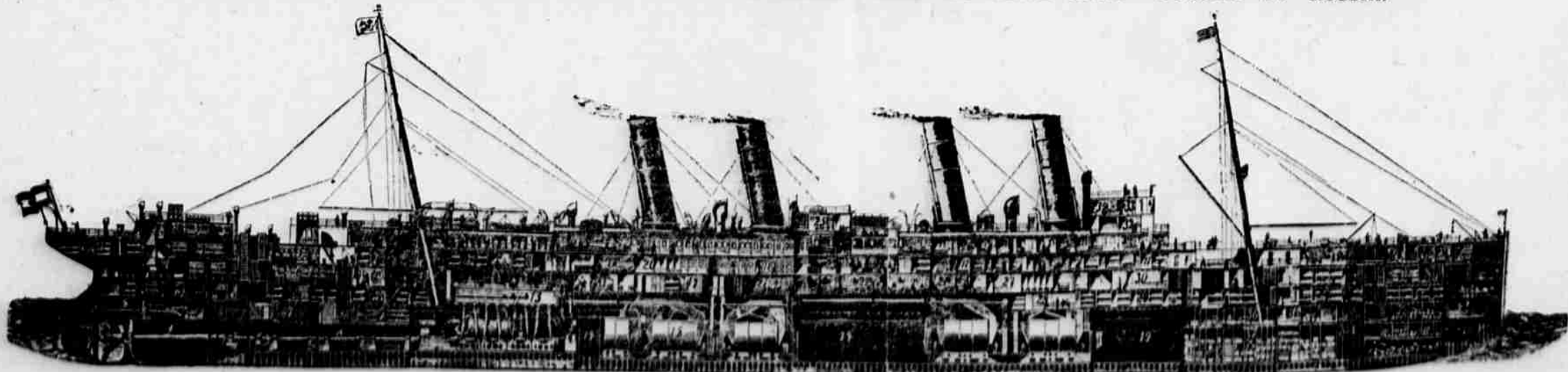
EAST ST. LOUIS, March 25.—A large number of people have been injured in the storm.

WINNIPEG, March 25.—A blizzard is prevailing. Manitoba railways are blocked.

STACKABLE CONFIRMED.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The Senate has confirmed E. R. Stackable as Collector of the Port of Honolulu.

KAISER WILHELM DER GROSSE, ONE OF THE STEAMERS SAID TO HAVE BEEN BOUGHT BY RUSSIA.



1. Quarter for Forward, 11. 12. Small Dining Room, 1. 13. Cabin Room, 1. 14. Cabin Room, 1. 15. Cabin Room, 1. 16. Cabin Room, 1. 17. Cabin Room, 1. 18. Cabin Room, 1. 19. Cabin Room, 1. 20. Cabin Room, 1. 21. Cabin Room, 1. 22. Cabin Room, 1. 23. Cabin Room, 1. 24. Cabin Room, 1. 25. Cabin Room, 1. 26. Cabin Room, 1. 27. Cabin Room, 1. 28. Cabin Room, 1. 29. Cabin Room, 1. 30. Cabin Room, 1. 31. Cabin Room, 1. 32. Cabin Room, 1. 33. Cabin Room, 1. 34. Cabin Room, 1. 35. Cabin Room, 1. 36. Cabin Room, 1. 37. Cabin Room, 1. 38. Cabin Room, 1. 39. Cabin Room, 1. 40. Cabin Room, 1. 41. Cabin Room, 1. 42. Cabin Room, 1. 43. Cabin Room, 1. 44. Cabin Room, 1. 45. Cabin Room, 1. 46. Cabin Room, 1. 47. Cabin Room, 1. 48. Cabin Room, 1. 49. Cabin Room, 1. 50. Cabin Room, 1. 51. Cabin Room, 1. 52. Cabin Room, 1. 53. Cabin Room, 1. 54. Cabin Room, 1. 55. Cabin Room, 1. 56. Cabin Room, 1. 57. Cabin Room, 1. 58. Cabin Room, 1. 59. Cabin Room, 1. 60. Cabin Room, 1. 61. Cabin Room, 1. 62. Cabin Room, 1. 63. Cabin Room, 1. 64. Cabin Room, 1. 65. Cabin Room, 1. 66. Cabin Room, 1. 67. Cabin Room, 1. 68. Cabin Room, 1. 69. Cabin Room, 1. 70. Cabin Room, 1. 71. Cabin Room, 1. 72. Cabin Room, 1. 73. Cabin Room, 1. 74. Cabin Room, 1. 75. Cabin Room, 1. 76. Cabin Room, 1. 77. Cabin Room, 1. 78. Cabin Room, 1. 79. Cabin Room, 1. 80. Cabin Room, 1. 81. Cabin Room, 1. 82. Cabin Room, 1. 83. Cabin Room, 1. 84. Cabin Room, 1. 85. Cabin Room, 1. 86. Cabin Room, 1. 87. Cabin Room, 1. 88. Cabin Room, 1. 89. Cabin Room, 1. 90. Cabin Room, 1. 91. Cabin Room, 1. 92. Cabin Room, 1. 93. Cabin Room, 1. 94. Cabin Room, 1. 95. Cabin Room, 1. 96. Cabin Room, 1. 97. Cabin Room, 1. 98. Cabin Room, 1. 99. Cabin Room, 1. 100. Cabin Room, 1. 101. Cabin Room, 1. 102. Cabin Room, 1. 103. Cabin Room, 1. 104. Cabin Room, 1. 105. Cabin Room, 1. 106. Cabin Room, 1. 107. Cabin Room, 1. 108. Cabin Room, 1. 109. Cabin Room, 1. 110. Cabin Room, 1. 111. Cabin Room, 1. 112. Cabin Room, 1. 113. Cabin Room, 1. 114. Cabin Room, 1. 115. Cabin Room, 1. 116. Cabin Room, 1. 117. Cabin Room, 1. 118. Cabin Room, 1. 119. Cabin Room, 1. 120. Cabin Room, 1. 121. Cabin Room, 1. 122. Cabin Room, 1. 123. Cabin Room, 1. 124. Cabin Room, 1. 125. Cabin Room, 1. 126. Cabin Room, 1. 127. Cabin Room, 1. 128. Cabin Room, 1. 129. Cabin Room, 1. 130. Cabin Room, 1. 131. Cabin Room, 1. 132. Cabin Room, 1. 133. Cabin Room, 1. 134. Cabin Room, 1. 135. Cabin Room, 1. 136. Cabin Room, 1. 137. Cabin Room, 1. 138. Cabin Room, 1. 139. Cabin Room, 1. 140. Cabin Room, 1. 141. Cabin Room, 1. 142. Cabin Room, 1. 143. Cabin Room, 1. 144. Cabin Room, 1. 145. Cabin Room, 1. 146. Cabin Room, 1. 147. Cabin Room, 1. 148. Cabin Room, 1. 149. Cabin Room, 1. 150. Cabin Room, 1. 151. Cabin Room, 1. 152. Cabin Room, 1. 153. Cabin Room, 1. 154. Cabin Room, 1. 155. Cabin Room, 1. 156. Cabin Room, 1. 157. Cabin Room, 1. 158. Cabin Room, 1. 159. Cabin Room, 1. 160. Cabin Room, 1. 161. Cabin Room, 1. 162. Cabin Room, 1. 163. Cabin Room, 1. 164. Cabin Room, 1. 165. Cabin Room, 1. 166. Cabin Room, 1. 167. Cabin Room, 1. 168. Cabin Room, 1. 169. Cabin Room, 1. 170. Cabin Room, 1. 171. Cabin Room, 1. 172. Cabin Room, 1. 173. Cabin Room, 1. 174. Cabin Room, 1. 175. Cabin Room, 1. 176. Cabin Room, 1. 177. Cabin Room, 1. 178. Cabin Room, 1. 179. Cabin Room, 1. 180. Cabin Room, 1. 181. Cabin Room, 1. 182. Cabin Room, 1. 183. Cabin Room, 1. 184. Cabin Room, 1. 185. Cabin Room, 1. 186. Cabin Room, 1. 187. Cabin Room, 1. 188. Cabin Room, 1. 189. Cabin Room, 1. 190. Cabin Room, 1. 191. Cabin Room, 1. 192. Cabin Room, 1. 193. Cabin Room, 1. 194. Cabin Room, 1. 195. Cabin Room, 1. 196. Cabin Room, 1. 197. Cabin Room, 1. 198. Cabin Room, 1. 199. Cabin Room, 1. 200. Cabin Room, 1. 201. Cabin Room, 1. 202. Cabin Room, 1. 203. Cabin Room, 1. 204. Cabin Room, 1. 205. Cabin Room, 1. 206. Cabin Room, 1. 207. Cabin Room, 1. 208. Cabin Room, 1. 209. Cabin Room, 1. 210. Cabin Room, 1. 211. Cabin Room, 1. 212. Cabin Room, 1. 213. Cabin Room, 1. 214. Cabin Room, 1. 215. Cabin Room, 1. 216. Cabin Room, 1. 217. Cabin Room, 1. 218. Cabin Room, 1. 219. Cabin Room, 1. 220. Cabin Room, 1. 221. Cabin Room, 1. 222. Cabin Room, 1. 223. Cabin Room, 1. 224. Cabin Room, 1. 225. Cabin Room, 1. 226. Cabin Room, 1. 227. Cabin Room, 1. 228. Cabin Room, 1. 229. Cabin Room, 1. 230. Cabin Room, 1. 231. Cabin Room, 1. 232. Cabin Room, 1. 233. Cabin Room, 1. 234. Cabin Room, 1. 235. Cabin Room, 1. 236. Cabin Room, 1. 237. Cabin Room, 1. 238. Cabin Room, 1. 239. Cabin Room, 1. 240. Cabin Room, 1. 241. Cabin Room, 1. 242. Cabin Room, 1. 243. Cabin Room, 1. 244. Cabin Room, 1. 245. Cabin Room, 1. 246. Cabin Room, 1. 247. Cabin Room, 1. 248. Cabin Room, 1. 249. Cabin Room, 1. 250. Cabin Room, 1. 251. Cabin Room, 1. 252. Cabin Room, 1. 253. Cabin Room, 1. 254. Cabin Room, 1. 255. Cabin Room, 1. 256. Cabin Room, 1. 257. Cabin Room, 1. 258. Cabin Room, 1. 259. Cabin Room, 1. 260. Cabin Room, 1. 261. Cabin Room, 1. 262. Cabin Room, 1. 263. Cabin Room, 1. 264. Cabin Room, 1. 265. Cabin Room, 1. 266. Cabin Room, 1. 267. Cabin Room, 1. 268. Cabin Room, 1. 269. Cabin Room, 1. 270. Cabin Room, 1. 271. Cabin Room, 1. 272. Cabin Room, 1. 273. Cabin Room, 1. 274. Cabin Room, 1. 275. Cabin Room, 1. 276. Cabin Room, 1. 277. Cabin Room, 1. 278. Cabin Room, 1. 279. Cabin Room, 1. 280. Cabin Room, 1. 281. Cabin Room, 1. 282. Cabin Room, 1. 283. Cabin Room, 1. 284. Cabin Room, 1. 285. Cabin Room, 1. 286. Cabin Room, 1. 287. Cabin Room, 1. 288. Cabin Room, 1. 289. Cabin Room, 1. 290. Cabin Room, 1. 291. Cabin Room, 1. 292. Cabin Room, 1. 293. Cabin Room, 1. 294. Cabin Room, 1. 295. Cabin Room, 1. 296. Cabin Room, 1. 297. Cabin Room, 1. 298. Cabin Room, 1. 299. Cabin Room, 1. 300. Cabin Room, 1. 301. Cabin Room, 1. 302. Cabin Room, 1. 303. Cabin Room, 1. 304. Cabin Room, 1. 305. Cabin Room, 1. 306. Cabin Room, 1. 307. Cabin Room, 1. 308. Cabin Room, 1. 309. Cabin Room, 1. 310. Cabin Room, 1. 311. Cabin Room, 1. 312. Cabin Room, 1. 313. Cabin Room, 1. 314. Cabin Room, 1. 315. Cabin Room, 1. 316. Cabin Room, 1. 317. Cabin Room, 1. 318. Cabin Room, 1. 319. Cabin Room, 1. 320. Cabin Room, 1. 321. Cabin Room, 1. 322. Cabin Room, 1. 323. Cabin Room, 1. 324. Cabin Room, 1. 325. Cabin Room, 1. 326. Cabin Room, 1. 327. Cabin Room, 1. 328. Cabin Room, 1. 329. Cabin Room, 1. 330. Cabin Room, 1. 331. Cabin Room, 1. 332. Cabin Room, 1. 333. Cabin Room, 1. 334. Cabin Room, 1. 335. Cabin Room, 1. 336. Cabin Room, 1. 337. Cabin Room, 1. 338. Cabin Room, 1. 339. Cabin Room, 1. 340. Cabin Room, 1. 341. Cabin Room, 1. 342. Cabin Room, 1. 343. Cabin Room, 1. 344. Cabin Room, 1. 345. Cabin Room, 1. 346. Cabin Room, 1. 347. Cabin Room, 1. 348. Cabin Room, 1. 349. Cabin Room, 1. 350. Cabin Room, 1. 351. Cabin Room, 1. 352. Cabin Room, 1. 353. Cabin Room, 1. 354. Cabin Room, 1. 355. Cabin Room, 1. 356. Cabin Room, 1. 357. Cabin Room, 1. 358. Cabin Room, 1. 359. Cabin Room, 1. 360. Cabin Room, 1. 361. Cabin Room, 1. 362. Cabin Room, 1. 363. Cabin Room, 1. 364. Cabin Room, 1. 365. Cabin Room, 1. 366. Cabin Room, 1. 367. Cabin Room, 1. 368. Cabin Room, 1. 369. Cabin Room, 1. 370. Cabin Room, 1. 371. Cabin Room, 1. 372. Cabin Room, 1. 373. Cabin Room, 1. 374. Cabin Room, 1. 375. Cabin Room, 1. 376. Cabin Room, 1. 377. Cabin Room, 1. 378. Cabin Room, 1. 379. Cabin Room, 1. 380. Cabin Room, 1. 381. Cabin Room, 1. 382. Cabin Room, 1. 383. Cabin Room, 1. 384. Cabin Room, 1. 385. Cabin Room, 1. 386. Cabin Room, 1. 387. Cabin Room, 1. 388. Cabin Room, 1. 389. Cabin Room, 1. 390. Cabin Room, 1. 391. Cabin Room, 1. 392. Cabin Room, 1. 393. Cabin Room, 1. 394. Cabin Room, 1. 395. Cabin Room, 1. 396. Cabin Room, 1. 397. Cabin Room, 1. 398. Cabin Room, 1. 399. Cabin Room, 1. 400. Cabin Room, 1. 401. Cabin Room, 1. 402. Cabin Room, 1. 403. Cabin Room, 1. 404. Cabin Room, 1. 405. Cabin Room, 1. 406. Cabin Room, 1. 407. Cabin Room, 1. 408. Cabin Room, 1. 409. Cabin Room, 1. 410. Cabin Room, 1. 411. Cabin Room, 1. 412. Cabin Room, 1. 413. Cabin Room, 1. 414. Cabin Room, 1. 415. Cabin Room, 1. 416. Cabin Room, 1. 417. Cabin Room, 1. 418. Cabin Room, 1. 419. Cabin Room, 1. 420. Cabin Room, 1. 421. Cabin Room, 1. 422. Cabin Room, 1. 423. Cabin Room, 1. 424. Cabin Room, 1. 425. Cabin Room, 1. 426. Cabin Room, 1. 427. Cabin Room, 1. 428. Cabin Room, 1. 429. Cabin Room, 1. 430. Cabin Room, 1. 431. Cabin Room, 1. 432. Cabin Room, 1. 433. Cabin Room, 1. 434. Cabin Room, 1. 435. Cabin Room, 1. 436. Cabin Room, 1. 437. Cabin Room, 1. 438. Cabin Room, 1. 439. Cabin Room, 1. 440. Cabin Room, 1. 441. Cabin Room, 1. 442. Cabin Room, 1. 443. Cabin Room, 1. 444. Cabin Room, 1. 445. Cabin Room, 1. 446. Cabin Room, 1. 447. Cabin Room, 1. 448. Cabin Room, 1. 449. Cabin Room, 1. 450. Cabin Room, 1. 451. Cabin Room, 1. 452. Cabin Room, 1. 453. Cabin Room, 1. 454. Cabin Room, 1. 455. Cabin Room, 1. 456. Cabin Room, 1. 457. Cabin Room, 1. 458. Cabin Room, 1. 459. Cabin Room, 1. 460. Cabin Room, 1. 461. Cabin Room, 1. 462. Cabin Room, 1. 463. Cabin Room, 1. 464. Cabin Room, 1. 465. Cabin Room, 1. 466. Cabin Room, 1. 467. Cabin Room, 1. 468. Cabin Room, 1. 469. Cabin Room, 1. 470. Cabin Room, 1. 471. Cabin Room, 1. 472. Cabin Room, 1. 473. Cabin Room, 1. 474. Cabin Room, 1. 475. Cabin Room, 1. 476. Cabin Room, 1. 477. Cabin Room, 1. 478. Cabin Room, 1. 479. Cabin Room, 1. 480. Cabin Room, 1. 481. Cabin Room, 1. 482. Cabin Room, 1. 483. Cabin Room, 1. 484. Cabin Room, 1. 485. Cabin Room, 1. 486. Cabin Room, 1. 487. Cabin Room, 1. 488. Cabin Room, 1. 489. Cabin Room, 1. 490. Cabin Room, 1. 491. Cabin Room, 1. 492. Cabin Room, 1. 493. Cabin Room, 1. 494. Cabin Room, 1. 495. Cabin Room, 1. 496. Cabin Room, 1. 497. Cabin Room, 1. 498. Cabin Room, 1. 499. Cabin Room, 1. 500. Cabin Room, 1. 501. Cabin Room, 1. 502. Cabin Room, 1. 503. Cabin Room, 1. 504. Cabin Room, 1. 505. Cabin Room, 1. 506. Cabin Room, 1. 507. Cabin Room, 1. 508. Cabin Room, 1. 509. Cabin Room, 1. 510. Cabin Room, 1. 511. Cabin Room, 1. 512. Cabin Room, 1. 513. Cabin Room, 1. 514. Cabin Room, 1. 515. Cabin Room, 1. 516. Cabin Room, 1. 517. Cabin Room, 1. 518. Cabin Room, 1. 519. Cabin Room, 1. 520. Cabin Room, 1. 521. Cabin Room, 1. 522. Cabin Room, 1. 523. Cabin Room, 1. 524. Cabin Room, 1. 525. Cabin Room, 1. 526. Cabin Room, 1. 527. Cabin Room, 1. 528. Cabin Room, 1. 529. Cabin Room, 1. 530. Cabin Room, 1. 531. Cabin Room, 1. 532. Cabin Room, 1. 533. Cabin Room, 1. 534. Cabin Room, 1. 535. Cabin Room, 1. 536. Cabin Room, 1. 537. Cabin Room, 1. 538. Cabin Room, 1. 539. Cabin Room, 1. 540. Cabin Room, 1. 541. Cabin Room, 1. 542. Cabin Room, 1. 543. Cabin Room, 1. 544. Cabin Room, 1. 545. Cabin Room, 1. 546. Cabin Room, 1. 547. Cabin Room, 1. 548. Cabin Room, 1. 549. Cabin Room, 1. 550. Cabin Room, 1. 551. Cabin Room, 1. 552. Cabin Room, 1. 553. Cabin Room, 1. 554. Cabin Room, 1. 555. Cabin Room, 1. 556. Cabin Room, 1. 557. Cabin Room, 1. 558. Cabin Room, 1. 559. Cabin Room, 1. 560. Cabin Room, 1. 561. Cabin Room, 1. 562. Cabin Room, 1. 563. Cabin Room, 1. 564. Cabin Room, 1. 565. Cabin Room, 1. 566. Cabin Room, 1. 567. Cabin Room, 1. 568. Cabin Room, 1. 569. Cabin Room, 1. 570. Cabin Room, 1. 571. Cabin Room, 1. 572. Cabin Room, 1. 573. Cabin Room, 1. 574. Cabin Room, 1. 575. Cabin Room, 1. 576. Cabin Room, 1. 577. Cabin Room, 1. 578. Cabin Room, 1. 579. Cabin Room, 1. 580. Cabin Room, 1. 581. Cabin Room, 1. 582. Cabin Room, 1. 583. Cabin Room, 1. 584. Cabin Room, 1. 585. Cabin Room, 1. 586. Cabin Room, 1. 587. Cabin Room, 1. 588. Cabin Room, 1. 589. Cabin Room, 1. 590. Cabin Room, 1. 591. Cabin Room, 1. 592. Cabin Room, 1. 593. Cabin Room, 1. 594. Cabin Room, 1. 595. Cabin Room, 1. 596. Cabin Room, 1. 597. Cabin Room, 1. 598. Cabin Room, 1. 599. Cabin Room, 1. 600. Cabin Room, 1. 601. Cabin Room, 1. 602. Cabin Room, 1. 603. Cabin Room, 1. 604. Cabin Room, 1. 605. Cabin Room, 1. 606. Cabin Room, 1. 607. Cabin Room, 1. 608. Cabin Room, 1. 609. Cabin Room, 1. 610. Cabin Room, 1. 611. Cabin Room, 1. 612. Cabin Room, 1. 613. Cabin Room, 1. 614. Cabin Room, 1. 615. Cabin Room, 1. 616. Cabin Room, 1. 617. Cabin Room, 1. 618. Cabin Room, 1. 619. Cabin Room, 1. 620. Cabin Room, 1. 621. Cabin Room, 1. 622. Cabin Room, 1. 623. Cabin Room, 1. 624. Cabin Room, 1. 625. Cabin Room, 1. 626. Cabin Room, 1. 627. Cabin Room, 1. 628. Cabin Room, 1. 629. Cabin Room, 1. 630. Cabin Room, 1. 631. Cabin Room, 1. 632. Cabin Room, 1. 633. Cabin Room, 1. 634. Cabin Room, 1. 635. Cabin Room, 1. 636. Cabin Room, 1. 637. Cabin Room, 1. 638. Cabin Room, 1. 639. Cabin Room, 1. 640. Cabin Room, 1. 641. Cabin Room, 1. 642. Cabin Room, 1. 643. Cabin Room, 1. 644. Cabin Room, 1. 645. Cabin Room, 1. 646. Cabin Room, 1. 647. Cabin Room, 1. 648. Cabin Room, 1. 649. Cabin Room, 1. 650. Cabin Room, 1. 651. Cabin Room, 1. 652. Cabin Room, 1. 653. Cabin Room, 1. 654. Cabin Room, 1. 655. Cabin Room, 1. 656. Cabin Room, 1. 657. Cabin Room, 1. 658. Cabin Room, 1. 659. Cabin Room, 1. 660. Cabin Room, 1. 661. Cabin Room, 1. 662. Cabin Room, 1. 663. Cabin Room, 1. 664. Cabin Room, 1. 665. Cabin Room, 1. 666. Cabin Room, 1. 667. Cabin Room, 1. 668. Cabin Room, 1. 669. Cabin Room, 1. 670. Cabin Room, 1. 671. Cabin Room, 1. 672. Cabin Room, 1. 673. Cabin Room, 1. 674. Cabin Room, 1. 675. Cabin Room, 1. 676. Cabin Room, 1. 677. Cabin Room, 1. 678. Cabin Room, 1. 679. Cabin Room, 1. 680. Cabin Room, 1. 681. Cabin Room, 1. 682. Cabin Room, 1. 683. Cabin Room, 1. 684. Cabin Room, 1. 685. Cabin Room, 1. 686. Cabin Room, 1. 687. Cabin Room, 1. 688. Cabin Room, 1. 689. Cabin Room, 1. 690. Cabin Room, 1. 691. Cabin Room, 1. 692. Cabin Room, 1. 693. Cabin Room, 1. 694. Cabin Room, 1. 695. Cabin Room, 1. 696. Cabin Room, 1. 697. Cabin Room, 1. 698. Cabin Room, 1. 699. Cabin Room, 1. 700. Cabin Room, 1. 701. Cabin Room, 1. 702. Cabin Room, 1. 703. Cabin Room, 1. 704. Cabin Room, 1. 705. Cabin Room, 1. 706. Cabin Room, 1. 707. Cabin Room, 1. 708. Cabin Room, 1. 709. Cabin Room, 1. 710. Cabin Room, 1. 711. Cabin Room, 1. 712. Cabin Room, 1. 713. Cabin Room, 1. 714. Cabin Room, 1. 715. Cabin Room, 1. 716. Cabin Room, 1. 717. Cabin Room, 1. 718. Cabin Room, 1. 719. Cabin Room, 1. 720. Cabin Room, 1. 721. Cabin Room, 1. 722. Cabin Room, 1. 723. Cabin Room, 1. 724. Cabin Room, 1. 725. Cabin Room, 1. 726. Cabin Room, 1. 727. Cabin Room, 1. 728. Cabin Room, 1. 729. Cabin Room, 1. 730. Cabin Room, 1. 731. Cabin Room, 1. 732. Cabin Room, 1. 733. Cabin Room, 1. 734. Cabin Room, 1. 735. Cabin Room, 1. 736. Cabin Room, 1. 737. Cabin Room, 1. 738. Cabin Room, 1. 739. Cabin Room, 1. 740. Cabin Room, 1. 741. Cabin Room, 1. 742. Cabin Room, 1. 743. Cabin Room, 1. 744. Cabin Room, 1. 745. Cabin Room, 1. 746. Cabin Room, 1. 747. Cabin Room, 1. 748. Cabin Room, 1. 749. Cabin Room, 1. 750. Cabin Room, 1. 751. Cabin Room, 1. 752. Cabin Room, 1. 753. Cabin Room, 1. 754. Cabin Room, 1. 755. Cabin Room, 1. 756. Cabin Room, 1. 757. Cabin Room, 1. 758. Cabin Room, 1. 759. Cabin Room, 1. 760. Cabin Room, 1. 761. Cabin Room, 1. 762. Cabin Room, 1. 763. Cabin Room, 1. 764. Cabin Room, 1. 765. Cabin Room, 1. 766. Cabin Room, 1. 767. Cabin Room, 1. 768. Cabin Room, 1. 769. Cabin Room, 1. 770. Cabin Room, 1. 771. Cabin Room, 1. 772. Cabin Room, 1. 773. Cabin Room, 1. 774. Cabin Room, 1. 775. Cabin Room, 1. 776. Cabin Room, 1. 777. Cabin Room, 1. 778. Cabin Room, 1. 779. Cabin Room, 1. 780. Cabin Room, 1. 781. Cabin Room, 1. 782. Cabin Room, 1. 783. Cabin Room, 1. 784. Cabin Room, 1. 785. Cabin Room, 1. 786. Cabin Room, 1. 787. Cabin Room, 1. 788. Cabin Room, 1. 789. Cabin Room, 1. 790. Cabin Room, 1. 791. Cabin Room, 1. 792. Cabin Room, 1. 793. Cabin Room, 1. 794. Cabin Room, 1. 795. Cabin Room, 1. 796. Cabin Room, 1. 797. Cabin Room, 1. 798. Cabin Room, 1. 799. Cabin Room, 1. 800. Cabin Room, 1. 801. Cabin Room, 1. 802. Cabin Room, 1. 803. Cabin Room, 1. 804. Cabin Room, 1. 805. Cabin Room, 1. 806. Cabin Room, 1. 807. Cabin Room, 1. 808. Cabin Room, 1. 809. Cabin Room, 1. 810. Cabin Room, 1. 811. Cabin Room, 1.

JUSTICE MAY BE BALKED

Change of Venue Resisted by Jones.

(From Wednesday's Daily)

A serious embargo to the course of justice is threatened in the case of Edward Mitchell Jones, awaiting trial for the murder of his divorced wife after having been acquitted, on the plea of insanity, of the murder of his former mother-in-law. When Judge Robinson proposed to change the venue Monday, on account of the exhaustion of the legal jury list, counsel for the defense asked for time to consider the matter. The case was accordingly continued until yesterday morning, and at that time the defense put up opposition to a change of venue.

MOTION BY PROSECUTION.
Deputy Attorney General Peters filed a motion for a change of venue to the Fifth Circuit, Kauai, on the following grounds:

"First, that the two hundred and fifty persons heretofore selected and listed under and by virtue of Act 38 of the Session Laws of the Territory of Hawaii, 1902, to serve as jurors in the above entitled court for the year 1904, have been drawn from the trial jury box, but that it has been found and is now impossible to secure therefrom sufficient qualified jurors for the purpose of the trial of the above named defendant, upon the charge of murder in the first degree, before said court."

"Second, that it is impossible to secure twelve persons qualified to sit as trial jurors in the above entitled cause, within the jurisdiction of your Honorable court."

OBJECTION BY THE DEFENSE.
Robertson & Wilder and J. J. Dunne, counsel for the defense, interposed the following objections to the motion on behalf of the defendant:

"1. That he is entitled by law to be tried by his peers in and of the Circuit in which the offense with which he is charged is alleged to have been committed."

"2. That this court is without authority or jurisdiction to order that the venue of this cause be changed except upon the application of this defendant for such purpose. And that it has not been made to appear that an impartial jury cannot be obtained in this Circuit."

"3. That the provisions of Section 627 of the Penal Laws of 1897 are unconstitutional and void, in this, that said provisions attempt to vest in certain courts, including this Honorable court, arbitrary and uncontrolled powers, inconsistent with the constitutional rights of this defendant."

ARGUMENT DELAYED.

Mr. Peters asked for an immediate ruling on the motion, as the Kauai term opens today.

Mr. Robertson requested a continuance until this morning for argument, saying:

"We are honestly convinced after looking up the authorities, that this court has not the power to order this change of venue. There are authorities as high as the Supreme Court of the United States to the effect that such a provision as the section under which Your Honor is asked to order the change, is unconstitutional, and we think we can convince Your Honor of this if given time to prepare."

Argument was accordingly set for this morning.

SENTENCED FOR LIFE.

Solomon Kaanaana was sentenced yesterday morning for the term of his natural life, under defendant's plea of guilty to indictment for felonious assault upon a child of the age of seven years and thirty-four days.

The culprit when asked the usual question of why sentence should not be passed upon him, pleaded intoxication as the cause of his crime and implored leniency. Judge Robinson informed him that the law left little leeway for mercy, giving life imprisonment as the alternative of death. Kaanaana evinced a deep sense of his terrible punishment, trembling as he seated himself in charge of a policeman.

CHINESE BUSINESS DISPUTE.

Judge De Bolt has rendered a written decision on the case, tried jury waived, of Au Con Cheek vs. Wong Peart. He gives judgment for plaintiff against defendant for the sum of \$497.80 with interest thereon at the rate of six per cent per annum from August 19, 1902, to date. J. Alfred Magoon and J. Lightfoot for plaintiff; Holmes & Stanley and M. F. Prosser for defendant.

Defendant, at the request of plaintiff, on August 19, 1902, examined his account books and gave to plaintiff a statement showing a balance due him of \$497.80 without compounding interest thereon. Plaintiff claimed on the trial that they discussed interest between them and that defendant's excuse for not compounding interest was the lateness of the hour. The interest would have been \$225.83, and plaintiff's suit was for \$723.63, being debt and interest added.

In his evidence, defendant was positive that interest was not mentioned on the occasion. He this as it may, plaintiff returned on the 19th and accepted defendant's check on Bishop & Co. for \$497.80. No receipt was given nor anything then said about interest. The check being presented was not paid for want of funds. Defendant explained in court that, when the check was given, he informed plaintiff that he had no funds in the bank but nevertheless plaintiff insisted on his giving of the check.

The court finds that the acceptance of the check, under all the circumstances, amounted to a settlement of the account between them and that such was the understanding of the parties at the time. Quoting the statute providing that interest shall be allowed for money due on the settlement of an account as ascertained, the court gives judgment for plaintiff as above stated, namely, for the amount of the original debt and interest from date of settlement.

MORE STRICTNESS NOW.

W. L. Stanley, S. H. Derby and W. W. Thayer are appointed by Judge De Bolt as a committee to examine into the qualifications of So Yong on his application for renewal of license to practice law in the District courts of the Territory.

Judge De Bolt says the course he has thus taken prevails in Washington. It is hoped, by requiring a thorough examination of candidates at the hands of experienced lawyers, to maintain a high standard even among the lower court practitioners.

COMPREHENSIVE TESTAMENT.

W. O. Smith has been appointed by Judge Gear executor of the will of Josephine C. Barber, deceased, as nominated therein, under a bond of \$5000. The testatrix died in San Francisco on August 15, 1903, leaving a personal estate valued at \$4500. This is bequeathed in trust to W. O. Smith, to pay the income annually to her son, Earl H. Barber, living at Newton, Mass., and upon his death, if he leave a wife or child or children, to divide the corpus between such wife and children in equal shares, the lawful issue of any deceased child taking by right of representation. In case of his death unmarried, or leaving no lawful wife or child or children then the estate is to be divided equally between the following named persons of relationship to the testatrix as stated: Mary H. De Graff, sister; Frances M. Williams, sister; Everett H. Simpson, brother, all of Tonawanda, N. Y., and Harriet B. Browning, niece, of Los Angeles, Cal.

It is further provided that if her son should die before herself, leaving wife or children, the estate should not go into trust but directly to them. Also, if he so died without leaving wife or children, it should go direct to his other relatives already named.

The will was executed at Honolulu on July 21, 1903, when deceased was forty years of age and upward, in presence of William J. Forbes, W. W. Chamberlain and Louis J. Warren.

CLAIMS FIRST LIEN.

Walalua Agricultural Co. by its attorneys, Castle & Withington, has filed an answer to the bill for foreclosure of Henry Smith, trustee, against John D. Holt, Jr., and others. It sets up the claim that another certain mortgage assigned to it has now due upon it \$3000, principal and interest, which is a first lien upon the premises covered by the mortgage so owned by it.

TAX RAISE SUSTAINED.

The Supreme Court has decided against the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Estate's appeal from the Tax Appeal Court in the matter of the assessment of eighty acres of rice land and 4135 acres of pasture land located at Punaluu, Oahu, under 15 year lease (with 13 years unexpired) for net annual rental of \$2500. The property was returned at \$20,000, which the assessor raised to \$25,000. This increase was approved by the Tax Appeal Court, whose valuation the Supreme Court now affirms. Holmes & Stanley for taxpayer; Robertson & Wilder for assessor.

COURT NOTES.

It is stipulated in the suit of T. H. Davies & Co., Ltd., vs. F. H. Redward and F. M. Swanzey garnishee, that the evidence of Mr. Swanzey taken in the matter of the Arthur Harrison Mill Co., Ltd., vs. F. H. Redward and F. M. Swanzey, garnishee, may be reduced to writing by Stenographer J. M. Horner and used as evidence by either party in the cause first mentioned.

M. W. Tschudi, executor of the will of Jennie Blatchford Tschudi, has filed an inventory showing the estate to consist of a life insurance policy for \$2500.

Jonah Kahananaole has appealed by writ of error to the Supreme Court from judgment against him at the suit of W. W. Diamond & Co., Ltd., in the Circuit Court.

PEOPLE WE KNOW

They Are Honolulu People and What They Say is of Local Interest.

When an incident like the following occurs right here at home, it is bound to carry weight with our readers. So many strange occurrences go the rounds of the press; are published as facts, people become skeptical. On one subject skepticism is rapidly disappearing. This is due to the actual experience of our citizens, and their public utterances regarding them. The doubt or must doubt no more in the face of such evidence as this. The public statement of a reputable citizen living right in Honolulu, one whom you can see every day, leaves no ground for the skeptic to stand on.

Mrs. N. Joseph lives at the corner of Liliha and King streets, this city. She states as follows: "I was troubled for seven months with a lame back, and also suffered from occasional attacks of chills. These various complaints made my condition by no means a happy one, so that I much desired some remedy which would bring relief. This I found in Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, some of which I obtained at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. I am pleased to say that they gave me not merely temporary but permanent relief and I have not the least hesitancy in recommending Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. They are a good kidney medicine."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers at 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50. Mailed by the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

THE DOCUMENT WHICH SUSPENDED GEO. DAVIS

Text of the Famous Davis-Magoon-Peters Agreement With Sumner Heirs for Heavy Fees as Filed in Dole's Court.

(Endorsement on Back of Agreement—Agreement, Maria S. Davis, R. W. Davis, Geo. A. Davis, Magoon and Peters—As to Compensation in Sumner Suits, No. 146—In the Matter of Geo. A. Davis, an Attorney-at-Law. Filed February 10, 1904. Signed W. B. Maling, Clerk.)

This Agreement made between Maria S. Davis, of the first part, R. W. Davis, of the second part, George A. Davis, of the third part, and Magoon & Peters, of the fourth part, witnesseth:

That said parties of the first and second parts hereby agree to give said parties of the third and fourth parts one-third of all sums of money, evidences of indebtedness, choses in action and property recovered by them and each of them or to which they and each of them may be entitled or which they and each of them may receive in the matter of the suit now pending in the Circuit Court of the First Judicial Circuit in the matter of The Oahu Railway & Land Co. vs. John K. Sumner et al., The case of John K. Sumner by his next friend, Maria S. Davis vs. the Oahu Railway & Land Co., and in the matter of the petition for guardianship of John K. Sumner, and all proceedings that may be incidental thereto or growing out of all or any of said matters; and they also agree to give a like one-third of whatever property or benefits they and each of them may receive from the estate of John K. Sumner during his life time or after his death by way of devise, inheritance, or in any other manner, upon all of which said parties of the third and fourth parts shall have a lien and first charge upon all sums of money, claims and property received by said parties of the first and second parts and each of them as hereinabove set forth.

And they further agree to pay all costs of court in said suit or matter or in any other suit or proceedings which may be brought in the premises.

And said parties of the third and fourth parts hereby agree to give their professional services in said matter or matters until final adjudication in the Supreme Court of the Territory of Hawaii and receive as full compensation therefor said one-third to be paid to them as aforesaid for all services which may be rendered in the matter; said one-third to be divided between them as follows: Said party of the third part an equal one-half of said one-third, and said parties of the fourth part an equal one-half of said one-third.

And said parties of the first and second parts hereby covenant and agree that they will not settle said matter with said John K. Sumner or with any other persons excepting with the full and free consent of said parties of the third and fourth parts thereto obtained in writing, nor will they submit to the withdrawal of said proceedings that are now before the court or any other proceedings that may be brought in the discretion of said parties of the third and fourth parts without such consent in writing of the parties of the third and fourth parts.

In witness whereof said parties do hereunto set their hands and seals this 30th day of September 1902.

(Signed) MARIA S. DAVIS,
" R. W. DAVIS,
" GEO. A. DAVIS,
" MAGOON & PETERS.

OUR WAR WITH KOREA.

Lesson Which American Navy Once Taught the Hermit Kingdom.

It is not commonly known that Korea has a particular niche in the naval annals of this country—a niche that came of the misguided oriental notion of the proprieties of civilized nations; an error that cost us the lives of three of our men, and for which, in turn, the Koreans paid a hundredfold in killed and wounded and loss of "face."

For a great many years the "hermit nation" looked upon all foreign efforts to effect intercourse as impudent and intrusive, and its attitude toward such endeavors was distinctly hostile. The result was that the Koreans came to look upon all foreigners as of one and the same persuasion; and in 1866, when the American trading schooner General Sherman went ashore on their coast the craft was burned and the entire complement of twenty-seven persons put to death by the natives.

The following year the United States steamship Wachusett, under Commander R. W. Shufeldt, was dispatched to Korea to look into the outrage and to recover the survivors, should there be any. His mission was a fruitless one, and the high-handed attitude of the only native official with whom he could deal made a friendly understanding impossible.

DIPLOMACY IS ATTEMPTED.

In 1871, however, the United States government determined to effect diplomatic relations with the Korean court, and, to that end, a squadron under Rear Admiral John Rodgers, with our minister to China, Mr. Low, was dispatched from Nagasaki, Japan, in May. On the 23d of that month the force arrived at Pusan. During the landing a paper, written in Chinese characters, was handed to one of the officers, and the content, when translated, made inquiries as to our nation and the purpose of our visit. The paper was without signature or other indication of official character. An informal answer was sent back by our minister, giving only the information that we were Americans; that our purpose was friendly; and that we had

come to seek an interview with the government authorities.

On Monday, the 29th of May, the fleet got under way, and reached Boinsae anchorage the next day, when immediately a junk approached, having on board people who professed to be messengers sent to announce the coming of superior officials. With that oriental love for subterfuge the forthcoming officials proved to be of inferior rank and without authority to initiate negotiations. Mr. Low very properly declined to receive them, and they were advised that we should treat only with officials of the first rank. They were also advised that we wished to take soundings of the waters and to make surveys of the shores. To this they gave no show of dissent.

The vessels detailed for this work were the Monocacy and Palos, under the general command of Commander H. C. Blake.

ATTACKED BY BATTERIES.

The vessels got off at noon on the 2d of June and proceeded up the Salee river, four steam launches leading in line abreast, followed immediately by the Palos, with the Monocacy bringing up the rear. There was no show of hostilities until the lower end of Kang-Hoa Island was reached, where commenced a line of forts connected by a wall and facing the river.

As our vessels came abreast the fortifications, forts and batteries opened a heavy fire upon our ships and launches. This was promptly returned and the enemy was soon driven from his guns and forced to seek cover among the ravines.

The story of the retaliatory measures taken by Rear Admiral John Rodgers is told in his report of the affair, which sheds a great deal of light upon the oriental aspect of the Koreans' conduct. In part, he says:

"All preparations for our movements being completed, at 10 o'clock a. m. on the 18th of June, the expedition started. In pursuance of a humane policy it was decided that the punishment to be inflicted upon the Koreans should be confined to the forts from which the offense had been given."

"The expedition moved with the Monocacy, preceded by two steam launches, surveying the channel in advance, while the Palos, having in tow twenty-

two boats with the landing force, followed.

MONOCACY OPENS FIRE.

"As soon as the Monocacy came within good range she opened upon the enemy's work with shell. The enemy returned the fire for a time, but was soon driven out, and when our landing was made abandoned the position and fled. The Palos coming up, the boats pulled in for the shore and effected a landing below the fort."

"The landing was covered by the guns of the Palos and the steam launches, and the destruction of the fort at once began. The guns were cast into the river, with the exception of the thirty-two-pounders, which were spiked. The walls of the fort were thrown down and the stores of powder, provisions and clothing burned."

"On the morning of the 11th the destruction of the first fort was made more complete and the advances began toward the enemy's forts about three miles above. The next defense of the enemy was a stone fort, built upon a bluff, about a mile distant from that already occupied. This place was also dismantled without delay and the force again moved on. The march was a most difficult one. The guns were dragged up steep acclivities by whole companies detailed to help the artilleryists or lowered down from the heights with ropes. At about 11 o'clock on the forenoon of the 11th of June, the hill nearest the enemy's stronghold was gained. The citadel about to be assaulted, the key to the defenses upon the point below, was built upon the apex of a conical hill about 150 feet high from the bottom of the ravine, through which our men had to pass to reach it."

THE AMERICAN CHARGE.

"When all was ready the order to charge was given by Lieutenant Commander Casey, and our men rushed forward down the slope and up the opposite hill. The enemy maintained their fire with the utmost rapidity until our men got quite up the hill; then, having no time to load, they mounted the parapet and cast stones upon our men below, fighting with the greatest fury. Nothing could check our men; on they rushed. The heroic McKee was the first to mount the parapet and the first to leap into a hand-to-hand conflict. There he fell, as his father fell in Mexico, at the head of his men, first inside the enemy's stormed works. Other officers and men were quickly over the parapet. Fighting inside the fort was desperate. The resolution of the Koreans was unyielding; they apparently expected no quarter and probably would have given none. They fought to the death, and only when the last man fell did the conflict cease."

"Two hundred and forty-three dead Koreans were counted in the works. Not more than twenty prisoners were taken, and some of these were wounded. These last were treated with all the attention possible and finally released. Thus was a treacherous attack upon our people and an insult to our flag redressed."—Washington Star.

SMITH OF UTAH ONCE WAS HERE

SALT LAKE CITY, March 5.—A man whose dramatic career and present position invest him with more than ordinary interest is Joseph F. Smith, president of the Mormon Church, who is in Washington as a witness in the Smoot hearing. To the Mormon people everywhere he is "Prophet, Seer and Revelator;" to them his word is law and his teachings inspired by God. He was born amid scenes of strife and bloodshed near the Mormon settlement of Far West, in Caldwell county, Mo. His father was Hiram Smith, brother of the Prophet Joseph, founder of the Mormon religion.

As a small child he passed through the persecutions of the "Saints" in Missouri and Illinois, and he was with his mother in Nauvoo when his father and uncle were shot to death in Carthage jail. As a lad of 8 years, he drove an ox team across the State of Iowa, when his mother, with the rest of the Mormons, was driven from Nauvoo. At 15, he was sent on a mission to the Sandwich Islands and was obliged to find the means for reaching his destination, which he did by working as a shingle maker in California.

In the historical works of the Church Joseph F. Smith is credited with having worked many miracles while on the island of Maui, including the casting out of evil spirits and healing of the sick by the laying on of hands. That was in 1854. The young missionary was absent from Salt Lake City three years, finally working his way back.

On the day of his return he enlisted in the Mormon army despatched by Brigham Young to intercept the United States troops under Gen. Harney, who were about to invade Utah. He performed active service as a scout, harassing the Federal expedition until the President's proclamation ended the "Mormon War."

The president of the Mormon Church has been active in politics, having served a term in the Legislature. He is an ardent Republican. Several times he has been on European missions for the Church. He is a zealot, thoroughly imbued with the spirit of Mormonism and convinced of its divine origin. He is devoted to his five families and has always been a firm adherent to the doctrine of "patriarchal marriage."

The Democratic Central Committee has instructed its sub-committee on rules to draft rules providing that no person can become a member of the Democratic club while belonging to the organization of any other party, and that whenever any member of a Democratic club joins any such other party organization he ceases to be a member of the Democratic organization.

NO OTHER LINIMENT will heal a cut or bruise so quickly as Chamberlain's Pain Balm. No other affords such prompt relief from rheumatic pains. No other is so valuable for deep seated pains like lame back and pains in the chest, give this liniment a trial and become acquainted with its remarkable qualities and you will never wish to be without it. For sale by all Dealers and Druggists. Boston, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

BEARWALD DIES AT SEA

Bark Kaiulani Arrives With Flag at Half Mast.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Jacob Bearwald, former day foreman of the Hawaiian Gazette Company, died on March 16 at sea aboard the bark Kaiulani, the vessel arriving in port yesterday afternoon with the news. The body was consigned to the deep within sight of the island of Oahu.

When Mr. Bearwald boarded the Kaiulani at San Francisco he was a very sick man, but thought that the long sea trip would benefit his health. He was assisted to the vessel. About ten days out Captain Colly noticed that Mr. Bearwald was very ill. He continued to grow worse and his last days were full of pain. On March 16 he breathed his last. Owing to the calms prevailing



THE LATE JACOB BEARWALD.

which prevented the ship making port as early as anticipated the body was buried at sea. Captain Colly believes death was due to cancer of the stomach.

The deceased was returning to Honolulu to join his wife and little girl, having gone to the coast last year in the barkentine Irmgard in search of health. Mrs. Bearwald and daughter were on a street when apprised of the death by a passenger who came on the Kaiulani. A pathetic picture was that of Mr. Bearwald's little girl who was carrying a bouquet of carnations and some leis to greet her father.

Mr. Bearwald came to Honolulu about seven years ago from San Francisco to take the position of foreman in the job office of the Gazette Company under the regime of Mr. Ballentyne. He remained in this position until a year or so ago, when his health began to fail, and in order to get more outdoor experience took charge of the stationery and candy store at the Oahu Railway depot. Not getting better he went to the coast for a change.

Besides the widow and little girl here, the deceased leaves a mother, three sisters and four brothers, all on the coast. The sisters are Mrs. Wolf of Los Angeles, and Mrs. Cohen and Mrs. Weiner of San Francisco.

For many years Mr. Bearwald was the secretary of the San Francisco Schutzen Club, and he was a charter member of the Honolulu Lodge of Elks.

W. H. Pain has filed a suit in equity for accounting, etc., against Paul Muhlenhoff and others, shareholders in the extinct Palawai Valley and Upland Development Association. He complains of suits being brought against him individually for debts incurred by the company.

OIL FOR THE BODY

You can't lose an atom without feeling it. The body is like an engine, a watch, a machine; must be kept in good order to run right.

That's the reason Scott's Emulsion is so successful in all wasting diseases. It feeds, nourishes and strengthens when ordinary food won't.

Doctors say Scott's Emulsion is the best nourishment for those who are not as well as they should be.

We use the whole oil in Scott's Emulsion because the great reputation of cod liver oil as a food and medicine was made by using it in this way. Substitutes in the shape of wines, cordials, extracts, etc., should be carefully avoided.

We'll send you a sample free upon request. SCOTT & BOWNE, 419 Pearl Street, New York.

INJUNCTION IS GRANTED

Holloway Stopped From Giving Contract.

(From Thursday's Daily.)
All day long yesterday, excepting for a few minutes taken in routine term work, Judge Robinson listened to argument on the prosecution's motion for change of venue, with the objections of the defense, in the case of Edward Mitchell Jones, indicted for murder in the first degree. E. C. Peters represented the Territory, and A. G. M. Robertson and J. J. Dunne the defendant. The grounds of motion and objections were published in yesterday's Advertiser.

CONTRACT ENJOINED.

Judge De Bolt rendered his decision yesterday in the Lahaina buildings contract case, granting a permanent injunction against the awarding of the contract by C. S. Holloway, Superintendent of Public Works, to Thomas R. Lucas, Charles Lucas and John Lucas, doing business under the firm name of Lucas Brothers, for the sum of \$35,516.

Herbert Kendall was plaintiff in the case, praying for the injunction on the ground that he had received no notice of a change in the specifications before bidding for the contract, such change being the elimination of an item providing for the cost of a Government inspector of the work at \$4 a day. He claimed that, with this item left out of his bid, the price he asked would have been lower than that of Lucas Bros. Notice of the change had been given to the latter firm and all others whom the Superintendent knew as intending bidders, but the complainant received no notice and put in a tender for \$36,235.

"But this matter of personal notice, or failure thereof, or that there was no fraud or favoritism shown, are, in my opinion, totally immaterial to a decision of this case," Judge De Bolt writes. "Neither do I deem it of any importance to determine who was the lowest bidder."

ONLY ONE QUESTION.

The sole question which he deems to be decisive of the case is whether the contract could be legally entered into, there having been no public advertisement of the change in specifications that made the contract a different one from that proposed in the public notice inviting tenders for the work. He quotes from Sec. 10 of Act 18, Laws of 1903, requiring that every contract for constructing public works or furnishing material therefor, amounting to five hundred dollars (\$500) or more, shall be awarded to the lowest bidder who shall furnish a sufficient bond only upon public advertisement for tenders, on which he comments:

"The object of such statutory provisions is, it has been said, to prevent favoritism, corruption, extravagance and improvidence in the awarding of contracts for public works or material. A fair competition among the bidders is the prime object of such provisions, and anything which tends to impair this is illegal. (20 Ency. Law, 2d Ed., 1165-6.) The statute is mandatory and it has not been complied with in this case. The conclusion is clear."

BAD PRINCIPLE DESIGNATED.

"If the Superintendent of Public Works, after such public advertisement for tenders, is at liberty to make one change in the plans or specifications without re-advertisement, then, upon the same principle, he may make other changes, no matter how great, and award a contract thereon accordingly. This, in my opinion, is in direct conflict not only with the statute but with public policy, and cannot be recognized upon any theory consistent with a fair and impartial administration of public affairs. In the matter of awarding public contracts there should be the fullest and most ample opportunity for competition. Such a doctrine as contended for on behalf of respondents would open wide the door to corruption, fraud and favoritism. I fail to see why the principles which are applicable to the awarding of the contract in the first instance, and the observance of which principles are deemed so vital and essential to the validity of the contract, are not equally applicable and essential to any change resulting in another or different contract."

NEW CONTRACT INVOLVED.

"In the case at bar the Superintendent of Public Works, in the first instance, under the requirements of the statute, duly caused 'public advertisement for tenders' to be made for the purpose of awarding a certain contract, according to certain plans and specifications, to the lowest bidder. But, instead of awarding the contract so advertised, he now without such advertisement proposes to award another contract. In my opinion, for the reasons already stated, the proposed contract is clearly illegal and the awarding of it, under the circumstances, would be contrary to public policy as well as the statute."

INJUNCTION GRANTED.

Judge De Bolt quotes again from the Encyclopedia, thus: "Where the municipal authorities are required to advertise for bids and let a contract to the lowest bidder, they are not at liberty to award a contract different from that advertised," and then concludes: "The proposed contract being illegal, the prayer of the petitioner for a permanent injunction to issue restraining

G. A. DAVIS WANTS BACK

Pleads Earnestly With Supreme Court Justices.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

There was a conference of the Justices of the Supreme Court yesterday afternoon, in the office of Chief Justice Frear, over a petition just received from Geo. A. Davis, asking for his reinstatement to the bar.

Mr. Davis begins with relating that he is a Bachelor of Laws, a graduate of the law department of Boston University, a member of the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States, of the Circuit Court of the Ninth Judicial Circuit, and of the Circuit Court of Appeals of the same Circuit.

He was disbarred August 10, 1903, by a majority of the Territorial Supreme Court, a petition for rehearing of the case being later denied by the same majority—"Justice Galbraith again strongly dissenting." His suspension recently by the United States District Court for Hawaii is also mentioned.

Since August 10, 1903, the petitioner "has suffered great pain of body and mind," his clientele has been taken from him, he has lost large sums of money, "was compelled to surrender his office to another firm of bright young lawyers," had his name telegraphed by the Associated Press so that his alma mater, and the dean and professor thereof were notified of his humiliation and disgrace, also the courts and justices thereof who had admitted him to practice, "thereby being greatly injured in his credit, circumstances and character."

Mr. Davis says that he did not draw up the agreement for which he was suspended in the Federal court. It was drawn up, he sets forth, three weeks and five days after the institution of the suit about which the agreement was drawn. "The associate counsel are now engaged in the active practice of their profession," the petitioner complains, "but this petitioner is still under disbarment and is compelled to earn his living, support his wife and child, from his small earnings, which he does cheerfully, but it is wholly insufficient to meet his expenses and obligations."

Members of the Bar Association with but two or three exceptions, he goes on to say, have expressed an earnest desire that this petitioner be readmitted, and so have the Circuit Judges of this Judicial Circuit. He proceeds to cite the evidence given to his character by bank cashiers and attorneys at the court's investigation. Continuing, Mr. Davis says he "has been in these islands nine years and has made mistakes, but refused to join in charges against his brother attorneys when invited to do so by Attorney General Andrews now in Washington, and no client of this petitioner fled charges against your petitioner."

Mentioning his former position of First Circuit Judge, and his later one of District Magistrate when the charges against him were made, he says he "has been punished severely for any errors of judgment" and prays that he may be "called, readmitted and sworn as an attorney and counselor of this court and duly licensed to practice his profession in this Territory."

After the conference of Justices, the petition was taken in charge by Justice Galbraith.

The respondents from entering into or signing the said contract is granted. "A decree accordingly will be signed."

HATCH & BAILLOU AND R. W. ANDERSON APPEARED FOR THE PETITIONER; M. F. PROSSER FOR THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, AND KINNEY, McCLANAHAN & COOPER FOR LUCAS BROS.

CRIMINAL MATTERS.

Lum Tok Kee was sentenced by Judge Robinson, on his plea of guilty, to pay a fine of \$100 and costs for selling liquor without a license.

A nolle prosequi was entered by Deputy Attorney General Peters before Judge Gear on behalf of Wa Sin, indicted for selling a poisonous drug without a license. The case is from last previous term, and the drug in question was opium. A fight was made on the point that opium was not a poisonous drug within the statute but it never came to a decision.

BIGGER BOND REQUIRED.

Judge De Bolt denied defendant's motion for a new trial in the case of Wm. W. Blerce, Ltd., vs. Clinton J. Hutchins, trustee, and an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court.

Plaintiff having objected to the sufficiency of defendant's bond on appeal and made good its objection, Judge De Bolt ordered that defendant file a sufficient bond in a sum not less than the amount of the judgment on or before March 31. The judgment was for return of the Kona Sugar Co's railway and equipment therefor, or in default the sum of \$22,000.

INCREASE OF ESTATE.

M. T. Simonon's report as master on the 1903 account of George R. Carter, guardian of the estate of Henry A. P. Carter and Grace Carter, minors, has been approved by Judge Robinson and a master's fee of \$50 allowed. The master found the account "comprehensive and correct in every particular." With an income of \$5,322.83, the guardian added \$4,087.24 to the principal. At the end of the year there was \$93,100 invested and \$572.39 cash on hand. Judge Gear approved the account of W. A. Bowen, guardian of M. W. M. Bergersen, minor. Receipts were \$227.96 and payments \$127.50, leaving a balance of \$99.56. The minor is in the Castle Home for Children and her estate, invested, at the end of 1903 was worth \$3590.05.

BANKERS TELL WHY THEY CANNOT CARRY TERRITORY

Will Not Take Warrants on Speculation Without Knowing When They Will Be Paid.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Some of the banks are taking up registered warrants for their customers although in limited number. Representatives of the four Honolulu banks were interviewed yesterday as to their reasons for not accepting the government warrants and they were unanimous in denying that it had been done with the view of embarrassing the government.

A BUSINESS PROPOSITION.

"Until the banks know when the registered warrants will be taken up we cannot discount them," said S. E. Damon of Bishop & Co. "At present we know nothing as to the possible date that the warrants will be taken up. It is purely a business proposition with us."

ARE TAKING WARRANTS.

"The banks have to a certain extent been taking the warrants from customers, but they are not prepared to take them generally until the financial situation has cleared," said E. I. Spalding of Spreckels & Co.

"There are two reasons why the banks cannot afford to take up all the registered warrants at this time. The first is that we are awaiting the decision of the Supreme Court in the test case submitted as to the legality of the warrants. The second and more important reason is that at present there is no assurance as to the date of payment of these warrants under the financial statements emanating from the government."

"In former years the banks advanced money to the government up to the full limit allowed by law, under the positive assurances of the government that the loan would be paid in a certain specified time, namely in November, upon realization from the taxes. Under conditions as they now exist the government is not prepared to give any such assurance, and in fact the law under which the treasury notes can be issued provides that said notes shall not be issued for a longer term than seven months. Consequently, as the revenue from the taxes upon which the government relies to meet these notes, will not be received before November, a loan at this time to the government would be premature, as the provisions of this act cannot be made available until May."

AFRAID OF LEGISLATURE.

"The whole difficulty is that the banks don't know when the loan will be paid," said P. C. Jones, vice-president of the Bank of Hawaii. "If a note is brought to the bank and there is nothing to show when it will be paid, you can hardly expect a bank to loan money upon it. The banks do not wish to take advantage of the government employee with a small salary and cash warrants at a big discount taking chances that eventually the government will meet its obligations. In some cases, we have cashed warrants for our customers, they agreeing to pay interest on the amount until the warrant is paid. The bank cannot afford to take up all the warrants, and not know when they will be repaid. It may be two years or more. These warrants accumulate very rapidly and it wouldn't be long before \$200,000 or \$300,000 was piled up in the vaults. We don't want to have our entire capital tied up in something on which we don't know when we will realize."

"This is my own thought now; we don't know what the legislature means to do. I know they have made all sorts of promises to Governor Carter but—"

CAN'T RELY ON PAYMENT.

"The First National Bank will not take up the warrants because there is no law providing that they shall be taken up in order," said W. G. Cooper, cashier of the First National Bank. "We can't tell when the warrants which we cash will be paid by the government. A warrant may be registered by the Treasurer today and it may not be taken up two or three years. There is no law requiring the Treasurer to take up the warrants in the order in which they are registered. He may decide to pay those issued this month and ignore those which have been registered months before. That is the reason why this bank does not wish to cash them."

GOING DOWN TO HARD PAN

The Governor Working Hard to Make Both Ends Meet.

At the close of his all day labors on the appropriation bills yesterday, Governor Carter gave out a statement of the result thus far reached in scheduling the policy of retrenchment. According to former estimates, of which the figures have at different times been published, the limit of expenditure to keep within income for the current eighteen months was \$1,450,000. Stating the totals of the appropriations made at the extra session of 1903 and of the probable revenue, giving the amount just stated as that to which the expenditures are required to be reduced, the Governor said:

"We have now got the estimated expenditures down to \$1,750,000. The further we go the harder does the work become. It is necessary to look for \$250,000 more to cut out, but it is like looking for a needle in a haystack."

"While our figures are not final in detail, they are intended to show the maximum amount for each of the departments. These departmental schedules will be submitted to the respective departments for revision by their own officials. Perhaps we have cut down some items too much for efficiency, and it is for the department officials to recommend any changes in our figures. They must keep the total for each department, however, within the limit by reducing other items to correspond with such increases as they deem necessary."

Secretary Atkinson explained in similar terms the system adopted for preparing estimates for the special session of the Legislature.

MOTIONS.

Deputy Attorney General Peters has filed a motion to set for hearing the motion for a new trial of Jack Morgan, convicted of seduction. Magoon and Lightfoot for plaintiff move to set for hearing on all the issues the injunction suit of William McCandless vs. Lee Chew. Deputy Attorney General Peters moves to set for hearing Auditor Fisher's motion to dismiss the appeal of the Queen's hospital from his decision. Similar action is taken with regard to Treasurer Kepoika's appeal from the Auditor's decision.

The Leading Japanese Journals.

The standing of the three leading Japanese journals, according to the London Chronicle, is as follows: The Jiji-Shimbun, which means literally "Timely Incident New-hearing," is a semi-official paper, and may be regarded as the Times of Japan. The staff is composed of well-to-do men, from among whom appointments are often made to the chief posts in government departments. Rumors are never admitted to the pages of the Jiji-Shimbun, and it has a great reputation for truthfulness and sincerity. The Nichi-Nichi Shimbun—i. e., "Day and Day New-hearing," or, as we should say, "Daily Chronicle"—is the organ of the Progressive party in Japan. While the Kokumin Shimbun—i. e., "Country-people's News"—which has been calling for "fearful mutters and prepared defenses" in its character of the nation's journal is regarded as a less responsible paper, but is perhaps all the more interesting for that.

PLEASANT WEDDING

Marriage of Two Young Honolulu People Last Night.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Mr. George W. Lucas and Miss Mabel K. Robertson were married yesterday evening at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Robertson, Nuuanu avenue. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. F. Fitz, rector of St. Andrew's cathedral, in presence of relatives and intimate friends of the couple, at 8 o'clock.

Both the bride and groom being of part Hawaiian blood, and born and educated in Honolulu, very appropriately their union was solemnized beneath the Hawaiian ensign gathered in a bow with white satin ribbons. Miss Helen Robertson, sister of the bride, was the bridesmaid, and Mr. Robert W. White the best man. The bride was given away by her father, who wore in his lapel the button of the order of the Sacred Treasure, the decoration of that order having been conferred upon him by the Emperor of Japan in 1891. Dressed in white chiffon with veil and orange blossoms, the bride looked very charming. The bridesmaid was attired in white gros trimmed with cream lace.

Following the ceremony the guests went forward to extend congratulations to the youthful-looking couple, and a sociable time with service of light refreshments succeeded. Wedding presents in great number and many of them rich in quality were on view in one of the rooms. Among them a tea set, with three handsome pieces of silver plate, evidenced the esteem held for the bridegroom by his fellow-employees of the custom house.

After spending the first two weeks of their honeymoon in Manoa valley, Mr. and Mrs. Lucas will take up their residence for the immediate future at the Robertson homestead in Nuuanu avenue.

Following are the names of the wedding party: Hon. A. S. Cleghorn, Mrs. S. S. Robertson, Miss Grace Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. H. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Schaefer, Miss Irmgard Schaefer, Mr. A. G. M. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. H. Boyd, Mrs. E. K. Freeth, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Green, Mr. and Mrs. Gustav Rose, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. E. Jaeger, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Jarrett, Mrs. J. E. Conradt, Miss L. A. Lloyd, Miss E. A. Holt, Mr. H. E. Jones, Mr. E. Stiles, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. R. Lucas (parents of the groom), Mr. and Mrs. John Lucas, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Lucas, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Lucas, Mr. William Lucas, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Carden, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Drake, Mr. W. Hill, Mr. W. H. Huddy, Dr. G. H. Huddy, Mr. Robt. White, Mrs. E. Mendonca, Mr. Albert Alves, Mr. Harry Lucas, Miss Sarah Lucas, Capt. C. Curtis.

No Sleep in Ten Years.

Albert Herpin, born in France in 1859, and for fifteen years a resident in Louisville, declares he has not slept a wink during the last ten years and his eyes were seldom closed in slumber for several years preceding. He is in perfect health and does not seem to suffer any discomfort from his remarkable condition.

He goes to bed regularly, but says he never closes his eyes, or at least never for an instant loses consciousness of all that is going on about him. In the morning he arises refreshed and ready for another day's work. He declares a change of position and darkness of a room seem to give him all the rest he requires.

The man's story is sustained by physicians who have examined him and who have treated him in a vain effort to afford him relief.

Good Pay Do'n Nothin'.

Kemble, the artist, was sketching in the mountains of Georgia recently when he fell in with a particularly angular "cracker." The man posed for him in various positions, spending over an hour, and when Kemble asked, "What do I owe you for your trouble?" the mountaineer answered: "I reckon a dime 'll be about right, suh." The artist showed him the sketches and asked what he thought of them. "Wall," was the drawing reply, "seems to me it's mighty puddin' business for a man to be in, but you must be makin' 'suthin' out of it or you couldn't afford to throw away money like this for jest gettin' a man to stand around do'n nothin'."

ONE OF THE TRIUMPHS OF MODERN SURGERY.

By applying an antiseptic dressing to wounds, bruises, burns and like injuries before inflammation sets in, they may be healed without maturation and in one-third the time required by the old treatment. This is one of the greatest discoveries and triumphs of modern surgery. Chamberlain's Pain Balm acts on this same principle. It is an antiseptic and when applied to such injuries causes them to heal very quickly. It also allays the pain and soreness. Keep a bottle of Pain Balm in your home and it will save you time and money, not to mention the inconvenience and suffering such injuries entail. For sale by all Dealers and Druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

WILL GROW TEAK WOOD

Distribution of the Seeds Will Be Made.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

A. W. Carter, C. S. Holloway, L. A. Thurston and Forester R. S. Hosmer were in attendance at the meeting of the Board of Agriculture and Forestry yesterday afternoon.

Forester Hosmer reported to the board that he had spent two days of the past week at Kahuku, inspecting the land of Kaipapua which is involved in the exchange proposition made by the government to Jas. B. Castle. The land was offered in exchange for some owned by Mr. Castle and taken for widening upper Fort street, and the deal was concluded with the exception of signing the papers while Mr. Cooper was Superintendent of Public Works. Mr. Hosmer was not prepared to make recommendations to the board but will report at the next meeting.

The Superintendent of Forestry reported also that 1228 trees had been planted in Nuuanu valley during the week. The weather had been bad so the men were engaged for the greater part of the week in making leaf pots for transplanting trees, and in clearing off grass. Mr. Hosmer reported also that during the week 277 plants and trees had been given away at the government nursery.

Two and a half pounds of teak seed have been received from the Department of Agriculture at Washington, and Mr. Hosmer intends to distribute the seed to different sections of the Islands as an experiment. The tree is a very valuable one for Hawaii.

There is on hand a large quantity of vegetable seeds which were sent here from Washington by the late Delegate Wilcox. Mr. Hosmer is having the seeds tested, and if it is found that they will still germinate, they will be distributed to the various islands.

Mr. Hosmer will make tours of Maui and Kauai as soon as the weather moderates sufficiently to permit of this being done. He also intends to visit Kona soon in order to investigate and report upon the two land propositions recently submitted to the Board of Agriculture by the Land Department. The forester also has a tentative appointment with A. W. Carter to visit the Hamakua district in April. A forest reserve for that district will probably be decided upon at that time.

A recommendation was received from Entomologist Perkins advising the fixing of a scale of charges and specific rules for the fumigation and disinfection of plants. Prof. Perkins will be asked to ascertain the cost of the inspection and to submit desired rules to the board.

Professor Perkins also made some recommendations in regard to the rules suggested governing inter-island plant inspection. He doubted the necessity of general plant inspection between the islands, saying that too many restrictions were likely to work harm. Sugar cane, he suggested, should be left in quarantine long enough to make the examination thorough. Mr. Perkins said that it would require a day to inspect each separate dozen bags of seed cane.

As no quorum was present, definite action could not be taken relative to the rule on inter-island plant inspection.

President Thurston stated that no protests had been received during the week against the stopping of the free distribution of plants, but in the absence of a quorum, action on the proposed change was postponed for a week.

A Cabinet Minister's Phonograph.

Since his accession to the British cabinet Mr. Graham Murray has made a still greater use of the phonograph for the conduct of his correspondence as secretary of state for Scotland than he did during the period when he acted as lord advocate in the same department. Some five or six dozen "records" are now constantly in use, and to these the minister dictates the replies to his numerous letters, together with a mass of other detail work connected with the office over which he presides. These are then forwarded to London, if he happens to be in Scotland, and the contents are taken down by his secretaries in Whitehall. This done the "records" are scraped off and the cylinders are once more ready for use. By keeping a phonograph both in London and Scotland the secretary of state, alone among his colleagues in Mr. Balfour's reconstructed cabinet, is able to give viva-voce instructions to his department at a distance of some hundreds of miles.

Hawaiian Gazette.

Published at the Postoffice of Honolulu,
H. T., Second-Class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

WALTER G. SMITH, Editor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Per Month \$.50
Per Month, Foreign75
Per Year 5.00
Per Year, Foreign 6.00

Payable Invariably in Advance.

A. W. PEARSON,
Manager.

FRIDAY : : : : MARCH 25

THOUGHTS ON THE WAR.

In speculating upon the slow course of the Japanese in Korea, two considerations present themselves. There is the weather, which, in Korea, is Siberian in its winter intensity. During our Civil War troops went into winter quarters, even in the mid-South, only emerging for great operations when the cold abated and the roads grew firm. It is noticeable that, in the Balkans, fighting broke in April and does not go far in winter. Since Napoleon's retreat from Moscow, military leaders in northern latitudes have fought shy of cold weather save for purposes of defence. War along modern lines is not served like justice—all places temples and all seasons summer—but is influenced by the state of the thermometer and the rain gauge.

There is another explanation possible which has to do with high strategy. Japan went to war because Russia would not concede Korea to her. She occupied the Hermit Peninsula with a great army and it now devolves upon Russia to either accept the situation or undertake to turn the Japanese out. There is perhaps no occasion for Japan, having got what she wanted, to go further and attempt to dislodge Russia from another part of Asia. All she needs to do under such circumstances, is to strengthen her defences and await the Czar's pleasure. She can put men enough into Korea to hold the place against all comers; she might not have enough to scatter in various armies distributed far from their common base, in the enemy's country and threatened by superior numbers. There was a hint in the news the other day that the Japanese did not intend to lose themselves in Manchuria.

As mere speculations these theories are given for what they are worth, which may be much or little as events shall shape themselves.

EFFECT OF THE CANAL.

California expects, when the canal is done, to be able to sell its canned fruits cheaper in London than in San Francisco. Just how this will be possible is explained by the San Francisco Call as follows:

"Last year Liverpool and London took 600,000 cases of California canned fruits, shipped around the Horn, crossing the equator twice. When we have the Panama Canal, we can sell our canned fruit in Europe cheaper than right here in California. The shorter voyage will mean lower freight. These fruits are canned in duty-paid tin and sugar. When these are re-exported, the Government pays back to the exporter ninety-nine per cent. of the duty. That drawback will pay the freight, and our canned goods will be landed in Europe at a price that will not only hold the market but will indefinitely extend it. As the reduction of our perishable fruit to a form in which its keeping capacity is unlimited is of the highest value to our horticulture, so facilities for reaching market as a means of encouraging and increasing such reduction become of first importance.

"It is believed that with proper storage arrangements a large part of our fresh fruit crop will also find a profitable market abroad. Pears and citrus fruits may surely go by way of the canal, and the superior quality they have should make their market. It is hardly possible to overestimate the favorable effect of putting every orchard and vineyard in California more than 10,000 miles nearer by water to a market. It is as if every tree and vine and the climate that makes them productive were moved and relocated that much nearer to the consumers.

"Not only should the fruit-growers of California contemplate this with the liveliest expectations, but they should in every way sustain the President and hold up his hands in his brave effort to give us the canal at the earliest possible moment."

There is the making of a pretty row in the decision of the national sub-managers of the Democratic party to endorse the minority choice of the Territorial Democratic committee here for National Committeeman. The turning down of Col. McCarthy will be strongly resented, the more so because of the underhanded way in which it was done.

Hilo may lose the Republican convention after all. This would be a new indignity only to be atoned for by County government and the destruction of the band. Probably, sooner or later, Sheriff Andrews will be held responsible.

People who wish to get at the bottom of the Davis case should read the agreement with two of the Sumner heirs printed elsewhere.

If the Japanese have bottled up Port Arthur, the new Russian admiral there might as well spend his time playing croquet.

Judge Little's chief objection to Interpreter Doyle is that he interpreted Little into Bob Ingersoll.

The Yellow Peril seems to be getting a bit nearer the Russians every day.

The optician now has a trick which the law is looking at cross-eyed.

HEARST AND BRYAN.

Mr. Hearst is a growing presence in the field of politics and the fact is measurably due to the secret work of Mr. Bryan whose interest it is to have a man head the Democratic ticket this time who will be more easily beaten than he was himself.

Nothing could so extinguish Mr. Bryan as the success of the Democratic candidate for President in 1904. Such a result would emphasize the claim of Mr. Bryan's factional enemies that he was the cause of the party's failure in 1896 and 1900. To show that the fault was the party's and not its leader's would be much easier in the event of another Democrat being defeated for the Presidency than in the case that Mr. Bryan's successor should carry all before him. Defeat this year at the hands of some new leader, especially a crushing defeat, would inevitably make the party think more of the Orator of the Platte. Of course it would not do for Mr. Bryan to closely identify himself with the victim of the sacrifice, for then men might say that the millstone of his friendship had borne the man down; so Mr. Bryan is shrewdly working behind and out of sight. This influence for Hearst is not ostentatious, but is the more effective for that.

Republicans are watching the game with the deepest interest. Of all candidates to run against Roosevelt they prefer The Yellow Peril, as Mr. Hearst has come to be called. They would name him if they could. Whatever course the business interests might take if a man like Cleveland were to run on the Democratic ticket, their choice between Hearst and Roosevelt could only go one way. Indeed no Republican would leave Roosevelt for Hearst, while hundreds of thousands of Democrats would leave Hearst for Roosevelt. It is a situation in politics for Republicans to encourage all they can.

DRIP K EVIL LESSENING.

The solid growth of temperance in the United States can best be judged by those whose memories extend back to the first third of the last century or who have studied the social annals of that and a previous time. There is a current belief that the earlier American, especially the New Englander, was a total abstainer when, as a matter of fact, he drank early and often. Rum was served at religious meetings in Massachusetts 150 years ago. There is a sermon extant wherein a Puritan preacher condemned the man who drank no wine as fellow with the "infidel Turk." No social occasion was complete without strong drink. Horace Greeley, in his Recollections of a Busy Life, speaks of the social obliquity he was under in the neighborhood of his New England home because, as a young man, he determined to refuse alcoholic beverages. Once he was forced to drink by well-meaning neighbors. At conventions, quarterly meetings, barn raisings, husking bees and the like, rum was the common drink and intoxication expressed the popular idea of a good time.

While drunkenness has by no means gone from these rural places it is now under a social and business ban. The man who habitually "drinks" is marked; the occasional tippler is suspected; a young man who goes to saloons cannot be sure of getting employment or a wife. The law, by providing penalties for drunkenness, has helped to make the habit unfashionable. So has the prevalence of clean athletic sports. Nor is the reform confined to rural places; it extends to the cities and along all the spheres of traffic and is much advanced by the common usage of railroad and steamship corporations and of great business houses in discharging from their employ men who are known to make any use whatever, save under a physician's orders, of alcoholic stimulants. Indeed this rule is so common that it extends to barkeepers. The man who wants a place behind the bar can get it easier and keep it longer, if he proves that he has never occupied a place in front of it.

The healthy public sentiment which supports the temperate life—or, properly speaking, the habit of total abstinence—is its surest guarantee of permanence; and anything that goes to increase and strengthen that sentiment is in the line of the best service which can be rendered to the cause. Prohibitory laws cannot be enforced unless there is a majority public sentiment behind them. Before legal sanction comes there must be moral sanction. Happily this last is supplemented by the very practical rules which employers of labor, all over the country, are beginning to insist upon.

Indications are strong that a factional warfare will begin in the Senate, though without apparent prospects of success, against some of the Governor's appointees. The course of the Attorney General in probing the voucher frauds has made him objectionable to the grafters. Mr. Fisher is also a target and Mr. Holloway may be. There is every sign that the Home Rulers and the Home Rule Republicans expect to grind a political axe at the stone so unexpectedly turned for them.

The Russians kindly inform the Japanese, per Associated Press, where they may look for the Vladivostok squadron. It needs no Japanese Sherlock Holmes to read Russian admissions by contraries. Under the press to deceive the enemy is one of the first principles of Russian warfare.

A St. Joseph (Mo.) paper accuses the reform movement in Kansas of having Senator Burton for its backbone. If that is the case the movement will have to take something soon for curvature of the spine.

The vernal equinox brought its storm and now there seems to be a chance to get a spring settlement with the weather clerk.

How would it do for Davis, in his efforts to get back into practice, to begin by making restitution to John K. Sumner?

When it reorganizes, the Legislature ought to make sure and appoint a shortage committee.

THE NEXT GREAT BOOM.

A colossal boom is brewing at Panama and the eyes of adventurous spirits are turning that way. Upon a narrow strip of American soil, something over 100,000,000 are to be spent in the next decade, a fact which guarantees a boom ten years long. An ordinary real estate boom lasts two or three years and then automatically deflates itself, so a boom of the continuity of the one which is promised by the opening of work on the Isthmian canal will be something new in the line of development.

Moreover a boom which will make Panama one of the two great focal points of the world's commerce, has in it the pledge of lasting prosperity. Suez and Port Said did not become great because their back-country is a desert and because such resources as the Nile region provides go to other and long established emporiums. But Panama and Colon have one of the richest of tropical regions to draw upon for export wealth and one not furnished with large cities. The tributary country, which is bound to come under American sway, is a mineral and agricultural treasure mine. All that is needed to develop it is the American method. Once such development is had, enormous fortunes, like those which made Jamaica celebrated a hundred years ago, may be looked for.

It is deemed probable that footloose men who, by living in America's insular possessions, have learned to bear the tropical climate, will go to Panama in the fair expectation of finding plenty to do. In the domain of the sun and the jungle they will have a clear advantage over men who must acclimate themselves. There will be many deaths, but the lower percentage of mortality will naturally be found among men whom the sun god has ceased to blight and who know how to dress and what to eat and drink to keep themselves well under the rigors of the torrid zone.

A WORLD'S FAIR EXHIBIT

The subject of a world's fair exhibit at private expense is to be discussed by the merchants and planters. There is a moral incentive to do something to counteract the presence on "the Pike" of the hula hula show, and this, as well as the value of world's fair advertising will be considered.

It must not be forgotten, however, that the people who go to see hulas at a great fair are not led away from them by school exhibits or grocery displays. Bas relief maps and bags of sugar do not wear them from the spice of life. Even papier mache fish and tapa cloth cannot be depended on to make the pikers forget the music of Tomi Tomi over in the grass hut. The scheme is too much like that of the good old ladies who proposed to win men from strong drink by giving them weekly lectures on village improvement.

The Advertiser, in view of the failure of Hawaii to get much good out of past world's fairs, has not been enthusiastic for a display at St. Louis. But it would heartily approve any show of a kind that actually draws people and convinces them that a place is worth seeing and worth living in. Moving pictures always attract crowds and a display, in that form, of Hawaiian street and plantation scenes, surfing, bathing, the volcano, schools at recess, shore fishing, park band concerts, yacht racing, etc., could not fail to advertise Hawaii as it is and make people wish to come here. There is more for Hawaii in \$5000 spent upon moving pictures than there would be in \$50,000 in such exhibits as the Islands maintained at Omaha, Buffalo, Charleston and Paris. The most we got out of Chicago and San Francisco fairs came of the Kilanea cyclorama; the least out of the merchandise display.

THE MORMON ISSUE.

It is hard to fathom the motive of President Smith's open defiance of the moral sentiment of the United States. That Smith can locally rely upon the control Mormons have over the laws of Utah is probably true but that would not save him from the punishment which would follow the passage of a constitutional amendment forbidding polygamy, as slavery, its "twin relic of barbarism," was prohibited. Without a doubt Congress would pass and two-thirds of the States ratify such an amendment whereupon President Smith and his fellow offenders would have the choice of obeying the law or standing prosecution in courts which they could not control.

It was the part of wisdom, in case the Mormon "apostles" proposed to live in the plural relation, to keep under cover. But President Smith, in his testimony before a Senate committee of investigation makes a virtue and a boast of his iniquity. He wants all the world to know. Standing in the most conspicuous witness box of the country he ranges his five wives and forty-two children in line and asks his countrymen to share his pride in them. Those who show disgust at the spectacle are invited to say what they will do about it. The proper answer to this sort of thing is an amendment to the organic law of the United States which will make it impossible for plural marriages to be recognized in any State.

The cause is one to enlist the churches, the societies for the suppression of vice and all people of good morals. The fight it suggests would be short and decisive.

The Grafters' Union announces a reduction of 33 1-3 per cent for the legislative session. According to George Markham that much help may be expected from the translators, typewriters, legal advisers to committees, comparers, clerks, proof-readers, copyists, etc. The cut rate for doctoring vouchers has not yet been made known but there is hope that it will also be governed by the lower schedule of pay demanded by the hard times.

It is supposed that Kunaiake's first move for economy will be a bill suspending the Constitution and abolishing the grand jury.

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

Mexico has apparently taken alarm at the Isthmian proximity of the United States and will go in for coast defenses and a navy. San Juan de Ulua island, in the harbor of Vera Cruz, will have a modern fortress and all the ports of the republic are to be safeguarded with big guns. The marine program calls for a number of modern battleships and cruisers. It is also intended to provide for the defense of the interior approaches to the City of Mexico and to several of the State capitals.

Evidently Mexico expects that the United States will sooner or later absorb the whole of Central America and she does not like a position between the upper and nether millstones. In the view that expansion, beginning at the canal, will touch the south Mexican frontier, the Diaz government is probably right, for it will not be to the interest of the United States to have foreigners build a second canal via Nicaragua or to get or keep a predominating commercial influence in the Panama hinterland. Central America, sooner or later, must come under the Stars and Stripes. It is manifest destiny. But whether Mexico shall be absorbed or not will depend, chiefly, upon her own conduct as a member of the family of nations.

The American people are well satisfied to leave Mexico alone. They do not want another Philippine problem to deal with. So long as peace reigns across the border and international obligations are kept, the cactus republic will have no cause to fear American expansion. The United States does not need Mexico in its business as it will need the canal district; and it respects the government which President Diaz is giving a naturally turbulent people. The danger to Mexico would be in a succession of bad rulers and civil wars and of the sort of intrigue which obliged the United States to take Colombia by the throat. A few years of that, would justify intervention.

PERHAPS NO MOVE.

The statement that the Russians will not advance on Korea might be fairly supplemented by a Japanese decision not to advance beyond it. Japan went to war to get Korea and having got her, and incidentally the control of the sea, what more does she want? Certainly Japan does not covet Manchuria and unless she is bound by treaty to save China, her present position ought to suit her very well indeed. When the prize is won all that remains is to defend it.

If Japan should decide to stand pat, Russia would be in a most embarrassing position. What she wants is to pursue the Fabian policy which worked so well during the French invasion; to lure the enemy to the recesses of her own country before turning upon him. But Japan, without the slightest loss of prestige can sit down in her Korean entrenchments and compel the Russians either to drop the war or come where the Japanese are and fight on ground of the latter's own choosing.

Perhaps that is the game. If it is, outwitted Russia will be the best and by-word of the world.

MR. HEARST'S CANDIDACY.

It begins to look as if Mr. William R. Hearst's candidacy for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency may have to be taken seriously. The fact that he is not a frequent or eloquent speaker, and has seldom, if ever, been heard on the floor of the House of Representatives, or on the stump, is not the fatal obstruction to his eligibility to be. Thomas Jefferson was no orator; his influence was acquired exclusively by the pen. In the eyes of many hundreds of thousands of naive and credulous readers, Mr. Hearst is the author of every editorial article that appears in every issue of his numerous newspapers. It follows that, from their point of view, he seems to be a good deal of a man, measuring quite up to the standard set by such Presidents as Polk, Johnson and Arthur. As the presumable writer, and as, certainly, the responsible indorser, of every word printed over his signature, he is indisputably a more important figure on the public stage than was William J. Bryan a week before the latter secured a nomination for the Presidency at the hands of the Democratic national convention of 1896. Although Mr. Bryan has, thus far, declined to avow himself a supporter of Mr. Hearst's, it is significant that only in States and Territories where the Bryanites are strong has the Hearst boom been launched successfully.

There is no reason to believe that Mr. Hearst will get a single delegate from the City or State of New York, although he represents a metropolitan district in Congress. On the other hand, he seems likely to have the delegates from New Mexico, Arizona, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Hawaii, and Porto Rico. It would not be surprising should he have some support from California, Oregon, Washington, Nevada, Utah, Idaho, Wyoming, Montana, and Colorado. Some delegations also seem assured to him from the Middle West, and the South; we refer to those of Mississippi, of Iowa, and of Kentucky. A vigorous effort is making to gain for him some delegates from Massachusetts, and other New England States. On the whole, it is useful for prudent Democrats to confront the possibility that the Bryan-Hearst combination may control a little more than a third of the members of the Democratic national convention. The fact should be accepted as conclusive proof of the need of abolishing the two-thirds rule. No doubt the nomination of Mr. Hearst is as impossible this year as would be that of Mr. Bryan. If nominated, Mr. Hearst would poll even fewer votes than were cast for the Democratic nominee in 1900. Still he and his next friend, the editor of the Commonwealth, may exercise a pernicious influence on the framing of a platform and the selection of a candidate at St. Louis.—Harper's Weekly.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

For the special session, the Senate will probably occupy the Secretary's office as at the regular session.

Governor Carter and Secretary Atkinson took a respite from appointed interviews yesterday and paid attention to the official mail.

While engaged with legislative matters, the Governor will not receive callers after 12 o'clock. Appointments must be made for the morning.

Prince David Kawanakoa is now president of the Humane Society, and has taken up the work begun by Helen Wilder and later carried on by Mrs. A. G. Hawes.

With the coming of spring the Portuguese emigration from Hawaii has been resumed as was anticipated. A large number of that nationality leave for California in the Alameda today.

Owing to the fact that the Legislature will then be in session, it is probable that the Republican convention called for April 21 to select delegates to the National Convention will be held in Honolulu instead of Hilo.

Mr. George Kennan, explorer and author, visited the Capitol yesterday. He renewed an old Washington acquaintance with Governor Carter and told Secretary Atkinson he had read his grandfather's book on Siberia.

Governor Carter's appointments to office will come up for confirmation by the Senate at the special session of the Legislature. They comprise the Superintendent of Public Works, the Attorney General, the Commissioner of Public Lands, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Auditor, the President of the Board of Health, the Surveyor and members of various public boards.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Dr. Derby has returned from Kauai. W. S. Fleming is the Territorial prosecutor at the Maui court term.

W. H. Hoogs is reported to be in the field for election as a delegate to the Republican National Convention.

The Supreme Court yesterday obtained a return of the papers in the Davis disbarment case from the Federal court.

W. C. Achi, chairman of the Republican committee of the Fifth District, has issued a call for the convention, primaries.

Saburo Adachi, who was extradited from Japan for perjury, has been released under bail of \$2500, three Japanese being accepted as sureties.

M. F. Prosser will conduct the criminal business for the Territory at the Kauai term, which includes the case of the murder of Engineer McGlennan by means of dynamite.

U. S. Marshal Hendry has gone to Maui with warrants for the arrest of Murakami and Mata, the man and woman who intermarried after he had stolen her from a husband to whom she had been married in Japan.

It is reported that Governor Carter has asked for the resignation of Lyle A. Dickey, First District Magistrate of Honolulu, for reasons of economy, believing that Alex. Lindsay, Jr., Second District Magistrate, can handle both criminal and civil business.

Judge Lindsay yesterday fined Eugene Devauchelle \$3 and costs for assault and battery on A. Silva, the prize-fighter. The case of affray against Devauchelle and Silva was nolle prossed. From the testimony in the case it appeared that Devauchelle and two others attacked Silva. The latter promptly gave knockout blows to his assailants.

Of the batch of twenty attorneys licensed to practice in the lower courts by Judge Humphreys in 1901 and 1902, which included about all of the Home Rule members of the Legislature, thirteen would appear to have been unlucky at the bar. That is the number failing to come back for a renewal of their licenses at the end of the statutory term of two years. A small number advanced to the higher courts, and one or two died.

A. G. Correa, attorney for the Tewksbury minors, has filed objections to the account of Geo. H. Davis, trustee of Rita C. Tewksbury, somewhat alike in tenor to the objections of M. T. Simonton, guardian ad litem of the minor not yet of age. It is objected, among other things, that no detailed statement of sources of income is given, that there has not been a proper account of the handling of the trust funds and that the trustee paid himself monies without authority.

In its answer to the suit in admiralty of Miss Genevieve Dowsett, claiming \$422 damages on account of a trunk lost in shipment, Wilder's Steamship Co., pleads the "act of God" clause in the manifest, also its baggage receipt proviso that no responsibility for loss greater than \$100 is assumed by the company on a passenger's baggage. It is alleged that the trunk was lost through the capsizing of a boat by blind rollers, an accident that could not have been foreseen and guarded against.

Anderson Grace, a negro, was in the police court yesterday charged with threatening to kill Mrs. Kalaiala Kanikau. The woman is lame, having broken her leg some time ago. While at the Queen's Hospital she became enamored of Grace, who was a hospital attendant. Then they fell out. She came to the station on Monday to complain of Grace and while there Grace appeared. The woman was so frightened that she ran out of the Deputy Sheriff's office. Grace was discharged with a reprimand and a warning not to molest the woman.

Lyle A. Dickey has not yet decided to comply with the Governor's request for his resignation as First District Magistrate to save the salary of one judge. It is said the heads of departments are to have a reduction in their salaries, and the police a cut of 25 per cent in maintenance, under the financial proposals. Economy of police expenditure is attempted more by decreasing the force than by cutting pay.

All Humors

Are impure matters which the skin, liver, kidneys and other organs can not take care of without help, there is such an accumulation of them.

They litter the whole system.

Pimples, boils, eczema and other eruptions, loss of appetite, that tired feeling, bilious turns, fits of indigestion, dull headaches and many other troubles are due to them.

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Remove all humors, overcome all their effects, strengthen, tone and invigorate the whole system.

"I had salt rheum on my hands so that I could not work. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and it drove out the humor. I continued its use till the sores disappeared." Mrs. Ima O. Brown, Rumford Falls, Me.

Hood's Sarsaparilla promises to cure and keeps the promise.

BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, F. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Machinery of every description made to order.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, March 24, 1904.

NAME OF STOCK	Capital	Val.	Bid.	Ask
MERCANTILE.				
C. Brewer & Co.	\$1,000,000	100	....	\$10
SUGAR.				
Ewa	5,000,000	20	19	20
Haw. Agriculture	1,200,000	100	....	110
Haw. Com. & Sugar Co.	2,812,500	100	40	....
Hawaiian Sugar Co.	2,000,000	20	20	22
Honolulu	750,000	100	....	100
Honokaa	2,000,000	20	....	14
Haiku	500,000	100	....	100
Kahuku	500,000	20	....	100
Kahului Plant. Co.	2,500,000	30	....	100
Kipahulu	100,000	100	....	40
Koloa	500,000	100	....	115
McBryde Sug. Co., Ltd.	8,500,000	20	134	....
Oahu Sugar Co.	3,600,000	100	....	100
Oonohoe	1,000,000	20	23	....
Ookala	500,000	20	....	5
Ola Sugar Co., Ltd.	5,000,000	20	84	75
Olowalu	150,000	100	....	20
Panama Sug. Plan. Co.	5,000,000	50	....	....
Pacific	500,000	100	....	....
Pala	750,000	100	....	....
Pepeekeo	750,000	100	....	....
Pioneer	2,750,000	100	....	80
Waialua Agr. Co.	4,500,000	100	....	42
Waikuku	700,000	100	....	....
Waimanalo	222,000	100	....	160
STEAMSHIP COS.				
Wilder S. S. Co.	500,000	100	105	115
Inter-Island S. S. Co.	600,000	100	....	120
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Haw. Electric Co.	500,000	100	95	....
H. R. & L. Co., Pd.	1,000,000	100	....	100
H. R. & L. Co., C.	1,000,000	100	....	80
Mitsui B. S. S. Co.	1,000,000	100	....	80
O. R. & L. Co.	4,000,000	100	....	77
Hilo K. R. Co.	1,40,000	20	....	15
BONDS.				
Haw. Gov't, 5 p. c.	....	....	96	....
Haw. Gov't, 4 p. c. (Hilo)	....	....	....	....
Hilo R. R. Co., 8 p. c.	....	....	....	170
Hilo R. R. & L. Co., 6 p. c.	....	....	....	104
Ewa Plant, 6 p. c.	....	....	....	100
O. R. & L. Co.	....	....	....	103
Oahu Sugar Co., 6 p. c.	....	....	....	100
Ola Sugar Co., 6 p. c.	....	....	....	100
Waialua Agr. Co., 6 p. c.	....	....	....	100
Kahuku 6 p. c.	....	....	....	100
Pioneer Mill Co., 6 p. c.	....	....	....	100

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

By the Government Survey, Published Every Monday.

Day	Barom.	Therm.	Humidity	Clouds	Wind	Force
Day	9 a.m.	3 p.m.	Min	Max	Direction	Force
S	12.21.09	29.85	64	76	1.25	8-10
S	12.29.01	29.83	64	76	1.02	10
M	12.21.09	29.81	65	74	1.41	10
T	12.25.09	29.79	65	78	1.28	8-10

MILITARY AND MUSIC DISPENSABLE LUXURIES

Governor Carter's Estimates Leave Out Soldiers and Band, Government Hospitals and Physicians.

Radical excisions as well as reductions were found necessary to be made by Governor Carter in the appropriation bills, as passed by the Legislature last summer, before expenditures could look revenue in the face. It was only yesterday afternoon that the two ends were brought into contact. When the Governor emerged from the day's seclusion over the financial problem, wherein he had the assistance of Secretary Atkinson and Auditor Fisher portions of the time, he gave a statement to the following effect:

"At last I have got the estimated expenditures down to a level with the probable revenue. To do this it has been necessary to eliminate a number of services, some of which may be considered by the public as hard to do without.

"I have had to cut out the Land Registration Court, the subsidies to hospitals, the pay of Government physicians, the military and the band. Of course these are not final decisions, but estimates to be submitted to the Legislature. Possibly the Legislature may see fit to retain some of these things, or devise other methods of establishing a parity between expenses and receipts.

"The whole object is to provide for the Territory's living within its income during the remainder of this period. I am going on the theory that the people do not want their taxes increased. When the regular session of the ensuing Legislature meets in February next, there may be a different situation. By reducing the expenditure now there will be a chance of catching up by that time with the \$575,000, or about that amount, of back indebtedness.

"With that position attained, some of the expenditures now proposed to be dropped might be resumed. No doubt the Land Registration Court is a good institution, but money for maintaining it is not available. Yes, the appropriations for the court being legal obligations, it would be necessary, on leaving them out, to repeal the 'Torrens Land Act.'"

Governor Carter wished it distinctly understood that the estimates he is preparing are of the nature of recommendations, the final disposal of them resting with the Legislature.

STILL HOPE OF EXHIBIT

Business Men Will Discuss the Fair.

A joint meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, Merchants' Association, the Hawaii Promotion Committee, and the Exposition Association will be held this afternoon at two o'clock to consider the representation of Hawaii at the St. Louis Exposition. Since World's Fair Commissioner Macfarlane has learned from Governor Carter that no money would be available for an exhibit, he has been trying to interest the business men of the city in raising funds by subscription in order that Hawaii may not be the only Territory unrepresented at the exposition or represented only by a hula show. The meeting this afternoon will be held at Castle and Cooke hall and it is expected that there will be a large and representative attendance. The business community is almost a unit in the opinion that Hawaii should be represented at St. Louis and the only difference is as to the method by which this result can be obtained. Some of the members of the various organizations think that the government should go ahead with the expenditure of the \$30,000 appropriated by the Legislature, and although recognizing the sad financial straits of the Territory, contend that some other local expense could better be dropped off than the one for the fair. There are some also who feel that an exhibit should be made even though private firms and corporations be compelled to draw upon their own resources for the payment of expenses. The exhibit which had been decided upon is almost completed, and the money already spent, which amounts to some thousands of dollars, will be wasted if no exhibit is made. The fish exhibit, the agricultural products and the educational exhibit have already been prepared for shipment, and the relief map of Pearl Harbor is also just about completed. The collection of Hawaiian woods is also already in Honolulu, and they could be cut and polished at comparatively small additional expense. The plantation model and some minor details of the exhibit have not been prepared, but even if these are eliminated, Hawaii could make a creditable showing with the products already collected. The Territory also has on hand about 15,000

copies of the handbook of Hawaii, which were purchased for the express purpose of distribution at the St. Louis fair. A goodly portion of the \$30,000 appropriation has already been expended in getting together the present exhibit, which is almost valueless if not forwarded to the exposition.

At the meeting to be held this afternoon Mr. Funston, who is now here, and who is an officer of the exposition, will make an address, pointing out the necessity for Hawaii to make a proper exhibit. F. W. Macfarlane and Governor Carter will also talk and there will be a general discussion of the situation.

The time before the opening of the exposition is so short now that all idea of getting a separate building will very likely have to be abandoned. It is still possible to get space in some of the larger buildings.

SO YONG PASSES HIS EXAMINATION

So Yong passed his examination for the lower courts bar with flying colors. It is said the committee put him through strict paces, including a stiff test in Blackstone. The young Chinese lawyer intends pursuing his studies with a view to applying for license in the higher courts. In its report, which here follows, the committee expresses its approval of the system of examination initiated by Judge De Bolt:

To the Honorable J. T. De Bolt, First Judge of the First Circuit.

The undersigned having been appointed by your Honor as a committee to examine into the qualifications of Mr. So Yong to practice in the District Courts of this Territory and before the Circuit Judges at chambers on appeal, beg to report that they have carefully examined Mr. So Yong and find him duly qualified for such practice. They therefore recommend that his license be renewed as requested.

They wish further to express, as members of the bar, their entire belief in the system of referring such cases to committees of lawyers, believing that thereby the best interests of the profession can be subserved. In the opinion of your committee it has heretofore been entirely too easy to obtain licenses for the practice in question, and a fairly strict examination therefore is for the benefit of both the legal profession and clients.

Dated March 23d, 1904.
W. L. STANLEY,
WADE WARREN THAYER,
S. HASKET DERBY.

Sunday 25c
Advertiser

THE ISSUE IMPORTANT

Decision May Be Serious In Its Effect.

Judge Robinson will render his decision this morning on the important question of a change of venue for the Jones murder trial. Should the objections to the motion of the Territory for a change of venue to Kaula prevail upon the constitutional grounds presented, a new situation in the criminal jurisprudence of the Hawaiian Islands will be established which the Legislature is powerless to remedy.

THE TELEPHONE CASE.

Judge Gear yesterday partly heard and continued the injunction suit of Sidney M. Ballou vs. Mutual Telephone Co. Officers of the company produced the books of accounts with subscribers as notified to do. Evidence was directly conflicting between them and some subscribers regarding the renting of desk telephones in dwellings.

THE APPEAL CROP.

More appeals to the April term of the Circuit Court, First Circuit, came up from the District Court of Honolulu yesterday as follows: Frank J. Turk vs. Estrella J. Turk, appeal of plaintiff from judgment for defendant in suit for replevin of one bay mare named "Wisteria," buggy, harness, lamp, whip, lap robe and horse blanket, valued at \$295; Territory vs. Chew It, hard labor 30 days and costs for possession of lottery tickets; Territory vs. Ah Hung, same as preceding case.

COURT NOTES.

Plaintiff has filed a replication to the answer of defendants in *Camp vs. Kentwell and Holt*.

Defendants in *Schnack vs. Mary J. and Andres A. Montano* demur to the complaint, saying there is no proper allegation that plaintiff secured a purchaser for the land described, "who was able, ready and willing to purchase said land at the price named."

Plaintiffs in *Lee Chu and C. K. Ali vs. Isaac and Julia Noar* file exceptions to the answer of Isaac Noar in portions and to the whole of the portion designated as a cross complaint. J. Alfred Magoon denies every allegation in the amended complaint of Harvey Carpenter vs. J. Alfred Magoon and Thomas Fitch. This is the suit on a check given by Magoon to Fitch for \$2500, which failed to fetch the money and which Fitch assigned to Carpenter. Charles Phillips was appointed by Judge De Bolt as appraiser of the estate of Maria L. Hoffman, on the application of R. D. Mead for W. O. Smith, executor.

Defendant enters a general denial in the assumpsit suit of John Charles Johnston vs. W. C. Achi.

CORPORATION LAW DECISION.

Judge Gear rendered a decision yesterday dismissing the bill in equity of V. O. Teixeira, A. J. Lopez, J. G. Perreuil, Victorino Carreira and Manuel Souza against the American Dry Goods Association and L. B. Kerr & Co., corporations, and L. B. Kerr. Complainants, minority stockholders of the first-named corporation, alleged a conspiracy of the respondents to wreck the company and make their shares in it valueless, for which they claimed damages to the amount of \$3900, the par value of all of their shares.

H. E. Highton was attorney for plaintiffs, and Henry E. Cooper, of Kinney McManahan & Cooper, for respondents. The hearing began on March 8 and continued from time to time until the complainants rested at 2:20 p. m. on the 21st inst., when Mr. Cooper moved that the bill be dismissed on the ground that material allegations of the bill had not been supported by the evidence. Judge Gear, reviewing the evidence, finds the ground well taken and, concluding his decision, says:

CASE NOT MADE OUT.

"It devolves upon the plaintiffs to prove their case and defendants cannot be asked to put on any defense until a case is made out by the plaintiffs which would warrant a judgment in their behalf if the defendants failed to put in any evidence. I find that no such case has been made out, and that there is no evidence in plaintiffs' case showing, or tending to show, fraud, conspiracy, undue advantage, or unfair bargains made by the defendants, or either of them.

"In justice to the defendants, it seems to me proper to add that I find nothing in the evidence inconsistent with fair and honorable dealings on their part in the matters in issue in this case, and I must therefore order the bill dismissed, with costs taxed against plaintiff. A decree will be signed in accordance herewith."

PORTUGUESE ENTERPRISE.

Facts in the case are so meagrely interesting. They show an enterprising venture of Portuguese residents in the dry goods business which unhappily failed. The American Dry Goods Association, Ltd., was organized by Portuguese subscribers to its shares, and the original intention was to keep the stock in the hands of that nationality. Its capital stock was \$9100 divided into shares of \$100 each. On a fateful day J. A. M. Osorio sold to L. B. Kerr & Co., Ltd., 22 shares and other shareholders followed his example with their holdings until the Kerr corporation owned 52 shares, or a clear majority with a dozen shares to spare.

THE GRIEVANCES STATED.

Complainants alleged illegality of meetings and election of officers, etc., and a conspiracy to wipe out the business of the A. D. G. A., Ltd. They also declared that the assets of the Association were unlawfully converted to the use of the Kerr company. According to their own evidence, it appeared there was nothing in the charter or bylaws of the Association to prevent the sale of their shares by stockholders to anybody, or restricting the ownership of stock to Portuguese. It came out, also, that after Mr. Osorio had sold his 22 shares there was a rush of other stockholders to sell theirs to L. B. Kerr & Co., Ltd. Their own testimony, which tallied exactly with that of Mr. Kerr, showed that the sole request of complainants was that Mr. Kerr should buy their stock also. They employed attorneys, whose "whole employment seemed to be for the purpose of selling their stock. They seemed to think that as Mr. Kerr had bought some of the shares he should buy them all." It is found that Mr. Kerr had the legal right to buy the shares he did.

RIGHTS OF MAJORITY.

The next question the court considered was whether Mr. Kerr, or his corporation, having a competing business, had the right to purchase this stock and, having done so, was Mr. Kerr restrained under the law from contracting with the American Dry Goods Association. A long array of authorities is quoted to uphold the principle that where a contract is made by the majority stockholders of a corporation, which is neither fraudulent, beyond its corporate power nor illegal, a court of equity will not interfere to undo it. On this point Judge Gear comments:

KERR WAS SQUARE.

"In this case I can see no unfairness in the transaction between L. B. Kerr or L. B. Kerr & Co., Ltd., and the American Dry Goods Association, Ltd. No 'actual fraud' has been shown, no 'undue advantage,' nor 'unconscionable bargain' proved. According to the evidence, Mr. Kerr went into the business because he thought he could build up a good retail business at that store; he put in over \$500 for the stock and ended up with losing that and charging over \$1000 more to profit and loss for merchandise furnished. There is not one word of evidence showing that he ever charged the American Dry Goods Association a single cent more for goods than their wholesale value, or that he received one cent more from the concern than he was entitled to. There is no evidence that the business was not carried on solely to subvert and promote the best interests of the American Dry Goods Association. If the business was a losing one surely the majority stockholders had the right to discontinue and sell out."

THE RICH HAVE RIGHTS.

The decision expounds the law as being intended to protect the rights of the rich as well as the poor, the principle being concisely stated in the following quotation from the New England Reporter:

"The law does not set up one standard by which to determine the rights or measure the conduct of the rich, and another for the poor. Its protecting shield is extended alike over all. Its pride and glory are to mete out equal and exact justice to all in the same scale—rich and poor alike. In this all find security and protection."

BRILLIANT ADVOCACY.

Judge Gear, in extending this idea of equality before the law, pays a glowing tribute to the ability with which Mr. Highton advocated the cause of his clients. He says:

"Counsel for plaintiff in his argument has repeatedly and with forensic ability urged the Court to consider that this is a case of five ignorant Portuguese appealing to a chancellor for their rights, coming to an American court for justice as against the triumvirate power of two corporations and L. B. Kerr.

"The brilliant appeal of counsel might have force with a jury, but the chancellor must be governed by the facts proven, guided and controlled by the rules of law.

"The law is made alike for all classes and conditions of men, and the chancellor, while sympathizing with the poor man in his losses, cannot forget the legal rights of the richer man, even though it be a powerful and rich corporation.

"The rights of a corporation, no matter how wealthy, or powerful, are as sacred in the eyes of the law as those of the poorest litigant, and the converse is also true."

THE FIGHT FOR SUPREME COURT

The Bar Association will hold a meeting on April 5th "for the purpose of considering the question of recommending and endorsing three members of the Bar of this Territory to the President of the United States and Attorney General for appointment to the offices of Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of this Territory."

The call is made at the written request of eleven members and is said to have been engineered by G. A. Davis, recently disbarred by the Supreme Court, and who is now trying to get even. The plan to displace the present members of the court is also said to be aided by other attorneys.

The proposed ticket, however, is exceedingly strong. It calls for the recommendation of A. S. Hartwell for chief justice, and of H. E. Cooper and F. M. Hatch for associate justices.

Judge Highton, Judge De Bolt and Judge Robinson are all reported as candidates to succeed Justice Galbraith, and if the Bar Association decides to pass upon the qualifications of all names presented it will have a delicate matter to handle.

Adult suffrage was tried for the first time in the new commonwealth of Australia in the federal elections held on December 16, 1903. The total number of voters registered was 1,700,000 of whom in round numbers 700,000 were women.

SIX BIG TAX APPEAL CASES ARE DECIDED

Question of Deductions for Losses in Business Is Discussed at Length by Chief Justice Frear.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

A decision covering six tax appeals, written by Chief Justice Frear, was unanimously rendered by the Supreme Court yesterday. The taxpayers whose assessments were in question were the following named: First American Savings and Trust Company of Hawaii, First National Bank of Hawaii, C. Brewer & Co., E. O. Hall & Son, Western and Hawaiian Investment Co. and Castle & Cooke.

Robertson & Wilder appeared for the tax assessor; W. A. Whiting and C. F. Clemons for the taxpayers in the first three cases, and Castle & Whithington for the taxpayers in the last three cases. The decisions of the Tax Appeal Court are sustained except as to an item of \$13.40 in the case of C. Brewer & Co., Ltd., as to which the decision of that court is reversed.

As the law given and the reasoning therefor are likely to be of interest to the business community, the syllabus and opinion are here quoted in full.

LAW OF THE CASE.

Mere depreciation in the value of bonds cannot be deducted under the income tax law of 1901.

Under the provision allowing deductions of "all losses actually sustained during the year incurred in trade or arising from losses by fire not covered by insurance, or losses otherwise actually incurred," losses of capital used in business may be deducted, if they occur during the tax year, as, for example, bank loans lost during the year though made prior thereto, notes given in payment for merchandise but which become valueless during the year, etc.

CASES IN GENERAL.

These are appeals under the income tax law. In the case of the First National Bank, in which both sides appeal, the appeal of the taxpayer is from a decision of the Tax Appeal Court sustaining the assessor in disallowing a deduction of \$5,000 for depreciation in the market value of certain United States bonds. We are of the opinion that that decision was correct. See *Haw. Com. & Sug. Co. vs. Assessor*, 14 Haw. 601, 606.

The assessor appeals in all these cases from decisions of the Tax Appeal Court allowing certain deductions—mostly of bad debts. He contends that only losses of income as distinguished from losses of capital may be deducted, and only such losses as have occurred during the year in question, and that in these cases the losses were in general losses of capital and occurred before the year. The statute is somewhat involved and not altogether clear. It is somewhat arbitrary in its provisions. Statutes in England, Canada and the United States have differed considerably from our statute, and the decisions under them have been comparatively few and more or less contradictory. It would be difficult and unsafe to attempt to lay down general propositions applicable to all cases or to state what may or may not be deducted under varying circumstances. In general it may be said that, in our opinion, losses of capital, at least working capital used in a business, as distinguished from ordinary investments, may be deducted under certain circumstances, but that only such losses may be deducted as have occurred within the year in question. The latter proposition seems to be clear. The other proposition is not as clear as it might be, but it receives more or less support in decisions elsewhere under statutes that do not go as far as ours in this direction. Our statute is extremely broad as compared with most other statutes, even including the Federal statute of 1894, which ours most resembles, but which was held unconstitutional, with the result that we have not the benefit of decisions construing it. Ours allows deductions, among other things, of "all losses actually sustained during the year incurred in trade or arising from losses by fire not covered by insurance, or losses otherwise actually incurred." Laws of 1901, Act 20, Sec. 4. That losses of capital may be deducted under certain circumstances seems to be assumed in *Haw. Com. & Sug. Co. vs. Assessor*, supra. See also the decision on the motion for rehearing, 14 Haw. 687; also *Little Miami & Colum. & Zenia R. Co. vs. U. S.*, 108 U. S. 277; *U. S. vs. Mayer*, Decdy 127; *Lawless vs. Sullivan*, L. R. 6 App. Cas. 373; *Ried's Brewery Co. vs. Male*, (1891) 2 A. C. 1.

As to whether particular losses have occurred in a particular year or in some other year it is sometimes difficult to say. More or less latitude should be allowed as to when debts, for instance, have become worthless. Probably a worthless debt could not be held to be written off in whole or in part in subsequent years for the purpose of evading the income tax law.

FIRST AMERICAN SAVINGS AND TRUST CO.

In the cases of the First American Savings & Trust Co. and the First National Bank the losses were of \$13,981.47 and \$19,275.00 respectively on a note of M. W. McChesney & Sons. This was a demand note given in 1900. It was for \$50,000, divided into \$20,000 and \$30,000 between the two appellants in respect of ownership. The loan was made by them in the usual course of banking business. In July, 1902, default was made in the payment of interest. The balance of the note, after crediting the amount realized on the collateral securities, which it seems the holders of the notes bid in and which, according to the testimony, were absolutely worthless, was written off as a total loss—all except \$5,000 which was retained on the books to be written off to wriggle.

CASTLE & COOKE.

In the case of Castle & Cooke, Ltd., the item is \$26,233.19. This company had advanced cash, and sold machinery, supplies, etc., to the Hawaiian Automobile Co., Ltd., beginning in 1899. A note secured by mortgage was taken for the total amount, \$83,721.80. During the year, July 1, 1901-June 30, 1902, \$30,000 of this was written off as bad. The note and mortgage were considered good for the balance in July, 1902, but after foreclosure later in that year there remained a balance of \$26,233.19. The deduction of this was properly allowed. Whether the deduction of \$30,000 made the year before in the income tax return was proper, we need not say.

THE DOWN TRODDEN.

"Remember," said the man with the red face and angry eyes, "the worm will turn."

the following year because the appellants did not wish to write off all in one year. The testimony is that the whole of the debt is bad—apparently because of the failure of the Kona Sugar Co., certain bonds and stock in which were the principal securities to the note, and of M. W. McChesney & Sons, the agent of the sugar company and makers of the note. Such losses as these, not of capital permanently invested, but of loans made in the usual course of banking business, would seem to be deductible, provided they occurred during the year in question, July 1, 1902-June 30, 1903, even under narrower statutes than ours. See *Lawless vs. Sullivan* and *Reid's Brewery Co. vs. Male*, supra. In our opinion, they are deductible under our statute. They must, we think, be taken to have become losses during the year in question. There was no default in the payment of interest until a month after that year began. The testimony seems to indicate that the balance of the note was considered a total loss during that year and that must be taken to have been the finding of the Tax Appeal Court. There is no evidence that it was a loss before that year began, although the amount that might be realized on it was uncertain.

WHERE BREWERS WIN.

The principal item in the case of C. Brewer & Co., Ltd., is similar to the items already considered. It was a note of the Kona Sugar Co., indorsed by M. W. McChesney & Sons, given in the course of business for railway material sold. It was dated February 5, 1901, when M. W. McChesney & Son's credit was good. It was for \$4,800.48, the balance unpaid, now in question, being \$3,843.88. The Kona Sugar Co. failed and its property was sold at a receiver's sale in the early part of 1903 for not sufficient to pay its secured creditors. M. W. McChesney & Sons also failed in consequence. There was some stock, as collateral to the note, in the Hawaiian Navigation Co., Ltd., which failed before the Kona Sugar Co. The debt was then written off. The debt shows that it was regarded as absolutely worthless then, but that up to the time or not long before there was some chance that the embarrassed companies might pull through. In our opinion, the decision of the Tax Appeal Court allowing the deduction should be affirmed.

WHERE BREWERS LOSE.

Another item in the C. Brewer & Co. case was \$13.40 paid by the company as agent for the American Sugar Co. and correspondents of A. B. McClellan of Boston for stamps on a new issue of stock issued to him by the American Sugar Co. in 1901. Shortly after the American Sugar Co. failed and Mr. McClellan died, and in April, 1903, the debt was written off as worthless. While, as already stated, some discretion must be allowed business men in determining when a debt becomes bad and should be written off, it seems that in this instance no attempt was made to collect the amount and it was apparently as clearly worthless before July 1, 1902, as after that. If, as contended, it would have cost as much as, perhaps more than, the amount of the debt to collect it under the circumstances that would probably be sufficient to justify not attempting to collect as a matter of good business sense and within the income tax law, but that would not justify holding it indefinitely and writing it off at any time arbitrarily. It may be that there was good reason for holding it in this instance, but that does not appear.

E. O. HALL & SON.

In the case of E. O. Hall & Son, Ltd., the item is \$10,320.60, representing stock in the Kona Sugar Co., which was written off as bad when that company failed. The stock was taken several years before in payment of goods sold and delivered in the regular course of business. It was considered as of some value, and with some prospect of the company's surviving its financial difficulties during the earlier part of the year in question and was kept on the books for that reason. Its deduction was properly allowed.

W. & H. INVESTMENT CO.

In the case of the Western & Hawaiian Investment Co., Ltd., the item is \$663.50, the deficiency on a note after foreclosing a mortgage. The note was given several years before but was considered collectible in July, 1902. The maker of the note had other property but apparently it was mortgaged to such an extent that it was not worth while to attempt to collect the balance of the note. The deduction was, in our opinion, properly allowed.

CASTLE & COOKE.

In the case of Castle & Cooke, Ltd., the item is \$26,233.19. This company had advanced cash, and sold machinery, supplies, etc., to the Hawaiian Automobile Co., Ltd., beginning in 1899. A note secured by mortgage was taken for the total amount, \$83,721.80. During the year, July 1, 1901-June 30, 1902, \$30,000 of this was written off as bad. The note and mortgage were considered good for the balance in July, 1902, but after foreclosure later in that year there remained a balance of \$26,233.19. The deduction of this was properly allowed. Whether the deduction of \$30,000 made the year before in the income tax return was proper, we need not say.

THE DOWN TRODDEN.

"Remember," said the man with the red face and angry eyes, "the worm will turn."

"Well," answered the cold blooded citizen, "let him. About all the comfort the average worm gets is a chance retained on the books to be written off to wriggle."—Washington Star.

BEAUTIFUL SKIN

Soft White Hands

Luxuriant Hair

Produced by

CUTICURA SOAP.

MILLIONS OF WOMEN USE CUTICURA SOAP exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients, and the most refreshing of flower odors. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines, in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the BEST skin and complexion soap, the BEST toilet and BEST baby soap in the world.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour,

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the severest humours, with loss of hair, when all fails. Sold throughout the world. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," post free, of Aust. Depot, R. TOWNS & CO., Sydney, N.S.W. So. African Depot: LINDSAY LTD., Cape Town. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

APOSTLE SMITH GETS EXCITED

"Congress Has No Business With My Private Affairs."

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The Reed Smoot hearing before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections was resumed this morning with President Joseph F. Smith of the Mormon Church on the witness stand. He was asked by A. S. Worthington, counsel for Smoot, what the proportion of polygamists was to the membership of the Mormon Church.

Smith replied that as it required two women to constitute a plural marriage, it was plain that there were not as many males in polygamy as was generally supposed. There were 12,000 polygamists excluded from voting by the Utah Commission in 1882. At least two-thirds of these, of course, were women. He thought there were three women to one man. The total Mormon population at that time was over 170,000.

Senator Dubois and President Smith had an extended contention as to the number of Mormons practicing polygamy. Mr. Dubois declared that the convictions of persons charged with polygamous cohabitation amounted to more than 3 per cent, and therefore there must have been more than 3 per cent of the Mormon population practicing polygamy.

On Dec. 1, 1902, said President Smith, he gave a statement that in 1890 there were 2,451 polygamious families in the United States. In October, 1890, it was found that there were 1,443 such families. In May, 1902, the number was 897, the great majority advanced in age. The number, he said, would soon be reduced to zero.

Smith testified that his oldest child "is about 35 or 36 years of age." Smith's son, Hiram F. Smith, an apostle who is present at the hearing, is 32 years of age, according to President Smith's "best recollection."

Smith became president of the Church on Nov. 10, 1901. He became an apostle in 1867. His predecessor, President Lorenzo Snow, died on Oct. 10, 1901. Smith was Snow's first counselor and Roger Clauson his second counselor.

"I selected John R. Winder as my first counselor, a monogamist, and Anton H. Lund, a monogamist, as my second counselor," said Smith. "So a majority of the first presidency are monogamists."

George A. Smith and Hiram F. Smith, who filled vacancies in the council of twelve apostles, are monogamists, according to President Smith.

"There are six of the twelve apostles," said Smith, "who are in the status of polygamy."

"Do they actually live with more than one wife?" asked Worthington. "Not having inquired into the matter, I do not like to answer."

"Does your cousin, John H. Smith, live with more than one wife?"

"I am very strongly inclined to believe that he does."

Questions were asked whether the Woodruff manifesto suspending polygamy was a "divine revelation."

A sermon delivered by President Woodruff on Dec. 1, 1890, a year after the manifesto, was quoted. In this Woodruff declared that the God of Heaven commanded him what to do and that he wrote the manifesto as God com-

manded him to write it. Senator Bailey pointed out the conflict between the Joseph Smith revelation "permitting" polygamy and the Woodruff revelation prohibiting it. "I do not have much patience," he said, "with a revelation that comes just after a statute is passed."

"The Congress of the United States has no business with my private affairs," declared President Smith with intense earnestness, speaking of his violation of the polygamious cohabitation law. That was a State law of Utah, he said, and not a law of the United States. "I have chosen to risk the penalty of the law rather than abandon my children and their mothers. I have chosen to care for my children and attend to their education, even if by doing so I have violated the law."

"Was it necessary in feeding and clothing your children that you should have further children by each of your five wives?" asked Mr. Burrows. "That was the kernel in the nut," replied President Smith. "I chose to have more children, for the sake of peace and harmony in my families."

Mr. Bailey asked President Smith if he was not only living in defiance of the law of Utah, but in violation of an ordinance of the Church—that is, the alleged inspired manifesto of Woodruff. Smith admitted that this was true.

"You do not teach polygamy?" asked Mr. Burrows. "That is right. I am not openly and obnoxiously practicing polygamious cohabitation."

"How much better could you preach the doctrine of abstaining from polygamy if you did not practise it?"

"I do not practise polygamy," indignantly replied Smith. "I have prohibited it. Polygamy means the taking of more than one wife, and that I am not doing."

"After you have married more than one wife and are living with them all, you do not regard it as polygamy?"

"That is polygamious cohabitation, not polygamy."

At this juncture a photographer pushed his way into the committee with an enormous tripod and camera. One or two Senators furiously primed up, ready for a picture, but Senator Dillingham entered an objection to having a photograph taken. President Smith, who sat at the foot of the long table, was hustled to an obscure corner by his counsel.

"There will be no picture taken of this committee nor of the room," said Chairman Burrows. "The photographer asked if he could come in here with his instrument and I told him he could, but could not take a picture."

All this time the photographer worked away, trying to get a focus. "He is actually taking a focus," said Senator Dillingham.

"There will be no picture taken of this committee nor any member of it without the consent of the committee," announced Mr. Burrows.

Thereupon the committee adjourned until Monday morning, leaving the baffled photographer crouching under his black hood.

JAPS MAKE ANTE WAR ATTEMPT TO CORK HARBOR

ST. PETERSBURG, March 4.—A resident of St. Petersburg who has just arrived here from Port Arthur, having left the day before the first Japanese attack, tells an interesting story, which seems to indicate that the Japanese planned to cork the harbor before firing a shot. He says that on the day of his departure a big merchantman, flying the Japanese flag, approached the entrance and in the narrowest part of the channel suddenly stopped, signaled "I am sinking" and commenced to settle. Luckily a tug with steam up was close by and towed the Japanese vessel into a shallow part of the outer harbor. The merchantman was loaded with iron. Her captain declared he had been caught in a storm and the pumps which had kept the steamer afloat broke down just as the entrance of Port Arthur was reached.

NO FRIEND LIKE AN OLD FRIEND.—He will always help you in time of need. It is the same with Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is an old and tried friend in many thousands of homes, and, like other old friends, can be depended upon in time of need. For sale by all Dealers and Druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

SOME SUGAR FACTS.

Increase in the Consumption of Sweets—Buying Sugar of Germans—Why Not Raise It Here—California's Opportunity.

(From the Argonaut.)

Did you ever realize that you are eating more sugar nowadays than you were ten years ago? When you began eating on a wholesale plan, and took charge of the operations yourself, flour was probably one of the main articles of your diet; it was used in all ways, hence the chances for expansion have not been like those with sugar, which was practically a luxury not very many years ago. We oldsters all remember very distinctly what an occasion it was when refined sugar got down to twenty pounds for a dollar. We always had two barrels in our pantry—one of white, one of brown, and for ordinary purposes we were obliged to eat the brown, the white being only for extra occasions and special foods. That was twenty years ago, when the annual per capita consumption in the United States was fifty-one pounds (1881). Flour was an old, old friend then; we had been accustomed to it for a long time, had been using it as the first of our foods; consequently the opportunities for its wider use are not many as compared with sugar, which seemingly has now reached a popular price that is causing its broader use; and it is reasonable that it should. And yet it is not the element of low price today that will be responsible for the steadily increasing consumption per capita; it is becoming a common food in an open receptacle at the cook's right hand, as it were, and to be used almost unconsciously. That is why the per capita consumption will continue to increase, even though the price should remain the same. Today we are eating seventy-one pounds apiece in a year, just twenty pounds more than in 1881. Increasing population has nothing to do with that; we are using more sugar per individual because it tastes good and we can afford to do so. When we bring the factor of a greater population into consideration, we must drop the individual and look at the gross tonnage, which gives us some startling ideas:

Total sugar consumption in U. S. in 1881..... 993,532 tons
Total sugar consumption in U. S. in 1891..... 1,872,400 tons
Total sugar consumption in U. S. in 1901..... 2,372,316 tons

This is a tremendous increase; it explains the great efforts made by the national government to develop a domestic industry, to grow our sugar at home instead of importing most of it, as we have been doing. Even if the tonnage remained stationary, its amount and cost would be sufficiently great to warrant magnificent efforts to produce it on the American farm, as we seem to have made a good start to do. In 1900, out of every 1,000 pounds of sugar used in this country, 887 were from foreign sources, 74 were domestic cane, 36 were domestic beet, and three were maple. And it is adding insult to injury to observe that of these 887 pounds of foreign sugar, 190 1-2 were from European beets grown by the small farmers of Germany, Austria, Holland, and France; or, to be more explicit:

162 1-2 pounds were from Germany
9 pounds were from Belgium
14 pounds were from Austria-Hungary
81 1-2 pounds were from Holland
5 1-2 pounds were from France

If we expect to continue writing diplomatic notes telling the rest of the world just how China is to be treated by everybody, we certainly must be in a more independent position ourselves as regards one of our most important foods. We are shipping flour and meat across the Pacific to keep Japan and Russia alive and able to fight, and at the same time our great ports are wide open, drawing sugar from the peasantry of Europe and tropical cooties. What good does it do the American farmer to grow meat and wheat to feed the foreigners, and then draw on those identical returns to pay for sugar from the ends of the world—from places that he probably has never even heard of—like Belize, Surinam, and others? The planter in way-off Egypt, or Peru, or Brazil, opens a can of Chicago beef without being disturbed, because his sugar is paying for an article that he hasn't the "gumption" to produce, whereas it is different over here; we know that the opportunity is right before us, going to waste, as it were. That is why it upsets us. We have heard so much of late about Cuba that her cane-fields are the source of a large part of our sugar supply, but we usually get more from Europe. Thus in 1890 to 1900, of our total imports, seventeen and eight-tenths per cent came from Cuba, while twenty-two and a half per cent was European beet sugar. Now that peace is prevailing, this percentage will increase, but by no means with such wonderful strides as some of the popular articles of the day would have one believe. In 1901, the total Cuban crop was 635,856 tons; it increased about one-third in 1902, a sixth in 1903, and, judging from this year's estimate, a tenth. This rate of development does not speak in very flattering terms of Cuba, and to add another item of interest let us compare their production of cane-sugar with the progress of beet-sugar in this country:

CUBA.
1900-1..... 635,856 tons cane-sugar
1901-2..... 850,181 tons cane-sugar
1902-3..... 968,878 tons cane-sugar
1903-4..... 1,110,000 tons cane-sugar

UNITED STATES.
1900-1..... 76,850 tons beet-sugar
1901-2..... 161,120 tons beet-sugar
1902-3..... 195,463 tons beet-sugar
1903-4..... 210,000 tons beet-sugar

Or, in four years, American enterprise has almost tripled in output an industry which displays so many attractive features, to farmers as well as to the factories. This product, moreover, is not like the raw sugar brought from

Cuba, which is a brown article, varying from eighty-nine to ninety-six per cent pure; but is an ordinary white sugar, such as is in common use, and does not, like the brown cane-sugar, need to be put through a refinery. In some South American States, where cane-sugar is an every-day product, ordinary people can not afford to eat white sugar, and cane sugar is very much of a luxury. There is only one cane-plantation in the world that carries the manufacturing process right on to a completed white product; even the Hawaiian Islands ship their crude results to a San Francisco refinery; and the manager of a plantation down there may have white sugar on his table that as the raw article left his very presence to travel to California, there to be refined and reshipped to Honolulu, and to appear in a white suit at its birthplace. Japan, alone, in 1901 imported some \$16,000,000 worth of sugar, over \$6,000,000 of which was beet-sugar, from Germany, Austria, and Russia; this had to pass by the East Indies, those great producers of cane-sugar. And not only did Japan import it, but of 155,000 tons of all kinds of sugar imported by China, 20,000 tons was European beet-sugar.

Hongkong is the greatest sugar market of the East, there being two large refineries which handle the "raws" from Java and the Philippines, and distribute the refined article throughout the East in direct competition with beet-sugar from Europe, despite which the latter not only holds its place but expands. At first there was a great prejudice against it, but it has worked itself into broad use and proved, by gaining a market, that it is in every way equal to the refined cane-sugar. In truth, to quote a standard authority: "The sugar refineries of Java do not produce an article equal to the product imported from Continental Europe." Even little Belgium sends sugar to the Far East. Russia has the reputation of making a good sugar also. Considering everything, we learn that sugar from the cane not only supplies much less than half the world's wants, but is actually so weak that the quiet beet has gone ahead and captured some of its very strongest markets that literally lie under the shadow of the growing cane.

Imagine California drawing on Africa for fruit, and what is even worse, having the transportation effected through our finest orchards. Our fruit-growers would form a pretty favorable opinion of Africa's capacity to grow fruit, and it would not be long before either State or national effort would have investigated every feature of the African industry. That is exactly how it is with the sugar beet; wideawake men have been making fortunes for years. East of California—that is in Utah, Colorado, Nebraska, Michigan, Ohio, New York, and Canada—the beet is fast becoming a common crop, and why? Because the farmer, thanks to the enterprise of capital, gets a chance to grow beets. They don't do things east of here as we do. For instance, one of the greatest ranches in the State, heretofore principally wheat territory, is being advertised on a wholesale scale as a magnificent property perfectly adapted, among many other things, to the growth of the sugar beet, and it really is so suited; it offers innumerable opportunities to the beet farmer; but there is one point lacking, to-wit: a factory to furnish a market for the crop. It is like a rich pile of gold-bearing quartz waiting for the erection of a stamp-mill.

This great West has been so greatly blessed agriculturally that the writer ventures the prediction that within ten years beet-sugar grown here will drive the European article out of the Asiatic East. We have been sugar buyers too long; it is time to make a complete change in our policy, sell it instead; but to do that we must wake up, must see clearly that not only is there a tremendous want to be met, but that it has two factors of increase: increased individual consumption and increasing population, the combined result of which means that many a year must elapse before this country as a nation exports sugar. Consequently the West will have reaped a golden harvest before our East fully gets that, while nature has not been so liberal in arranging their agricultural resources, farmers there have nevertheless been given such facilities to grow the sugar-beet that some day we shall look back in wonder at our vast imports. True, it will be many a year, but the raw material is there, and the demand for the finished product, refined sugar, is not only enormous but is growing, so common sense supports the prediction. In the meantime why does not the West realize that, inasmuch as she started the beet-sugar business in America, she should begin to develop her marvelously rich sugar districts and supply that great demand? And by the West I mean California. We showed the world that Europe had no monopoly of the beet; it took Napoleon to show what it was; he developed a great industry in France because the nation needed the sugar and England's navy forced them to grow it; it was impossible to import. California took the European idea, made a demonstration of success, and instead of going ahead in two of the richest valleys known to man, switched her energies into several of our minor Coast districts, and sent much of her beet blood to the poorer regions of Utah, Colorado, the East, and Canada. Probably there was a purpose in the Utah test; it was absolutely novel, the growing of sugar-beets by irrigation, but California again achieved a success, one that the sugar world admires, so that today irrigation guarantees success to the dry lands of the interior. The farmer is ready to try it, but San Francisco seems afraid, more so than twenty-five years ago, when there was not an operating beet-sugar factory on the American continent. Then San Francisco, and a small country town twenty-five miles out, raised the money to build what proved to be the first successful factory in America, the forerunner of the fifty odd now in operation. Let us think over that bit of history.

The average increase in per cent for twenty-two years over the previous

years' consumption has been four and a half per cent, though some years it has been a decrease; thus in 1891, there was an increase of twenty-three per cent, and the next a decrease of one per cent. Commencing with 1890, there was a steady gain annually, viz:

Increase in 1890..... 37.50 per cent
Increase in 1900..... 6.86 per cent
Increase in 1901..... 6.86 per cent
Increase in 1902..... 8.16 per cent
Decrease in 1903..... 0.64 per cent

This is partly accounted for by the cold, backward spring and summer, and is very interesting as showing how an apparently trifling cause will in the aggregate give an important and pronounced result.

The world's sugar crop is one of the greatest results of human enterprise—the grand total of the world's production being almost appalling in its immensity—almost eleven million tons, and long tons, too. Over half is beet-sugar. American beet-sugar constitutes less than two per cent of the grand total, Cuban cane-sugar eleven per cent, Java eight, Philippines (export) less than nine-tenths of one per cent, Hawaii about three per cent. Is it not plain that there is a remarkable opportunity for the transfer from Europe to America of that great farm product? To emphasize the phenomena, observe the sugar crops of the world according to the greater geographical divisions and in round figures:

America, cane..... 28.0 per cent
Asia, cane..... 9.5 per cent
Australia and Polynesia, cane 1.5 per cent
Africa, cane..... 2.8 per cent
Europe, cane..... 0.2 per cent
Europe, beet..... 56.0 per cent
United States, beet..... 2.0 per cent
100.0 per cent

They don't tally very well with the ideas we had as children, when Java and Cuba represented our great ideals as to sugar production. Louisiana used to seem simply another name for sugar plantations; many a story has matured in a Louisiana cane-field, but I fear that the coming novelist must start his hero in a Northern beet-field. As a boy he thinks beets, learning every detail of the agricultural end of the business; he is ignored, even insulted by H. Chronos Polariscope, whose father owns the factory; but twenty years later a seeming blight attacks the beet-fields, the total failure of the season's crop is imminent, Chronos has foolishly made a contract to furnish the United States transport service with a great quantity, and ruin is before him, when the little boy of the fields, now a neighboring lawyer and in love with Miss Polariscope, offers to cure the blight on condition that the family withdraw all their objections to his suit. What a scene that night! The quadruple effect evaporator threatens collapse, colostrum gelatinous can not be expelled, the continuous automatic alkalinity tester balks! But all ends well—

Let the story-writer observe these facts:

Estimated Louisiana cane-sugar crop for 1903-4..... 215,000 tons
United States beet-sugar crop for 1903..... 210,000 tons

If this year's beet crop comes up to expectations, the out-turn of beet sugar in the United States will for the first time exceed that of home-grown cane sugar! How many Americans realize that? Furthermore, how many San Franciscans know that this has all been done in twenty-five years, and that the first successful factory is within twenty-five miles of this city?—the founder quietly living in dignified retirement enjoying the fruits of that early work.

Notwithstanding the call of a special session of the Legislature, Acting Attorney General Peters is quoted by an evening paper as saying the appropriations test case will be pressed in the Supreme Court for decision.

CONFIDENCE

said Lord Chatham, "is a plant of slow growth." People believe in things that they see, and in a broad sense they are right. What is sometimes called blind faith is not faith at all. There must be reason and fact to form a foundation for trust. In regard to a medicine or remedy, for example, people ask, "Has it cured others? Have cases like mine been relieved by it? Is it in harmony with the truths of modern science, and has it a record above suspicion? If so, it is worthy of confidence; and if I am ever attacked by any of the maladies for which it is commended I shall resort to it in full belief in its power to help me." On these lines WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION has won its high reputation among medical men, and the people of all civilized countries. They trust it for the same reason that they trust in the familiar laws of nature or in the action of common things. This effective remedy is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. It quickly eradicates the poisonous, disease-breeding acids and other toxic matters from the system; regulates and promotes the normal action of the organs, gives vigorous appetite and digestion, and is infallible in Prostration—following Fevers, etc., Scrofula, Influenza, Asthma, Wasting Diseases, Throat and Lung Troubles, etc. Dr. W. A. Young, of Canada, says: "Your tasteless preparation of cod liver oil has given me uniformly satisfactory results, my patients having been of all ages." It is a product of the skill and science of to-day and is successful after the old style modes of treatment have been appealed to in vain. Sold by all chemists,



"The Cultivation of the Sugar Cane"

a treatise on the fundamental principles of growing Sugar Cane, should be in the hands of every planter. The value and use of

Nitrate of Soda

(THE STANDARD AMMONIATE) in increasing and bettering the growth of Sugar Cane is now so well understood that the real profit in sugar growing may be said to depend upon its use.

This Book and other valuable Bulletins of value to every one engaged in agriculture, are sent entirely free to anyone interested. Send your name and complete address on Post Card.

Wm. S. Myers, Director, 12-16 John St., New York.

CHAS. BREWER CO'S. NEW YORK LINE

Ship Tillie E. Starbuck sailing from New York to Honolulu March 1st. FREIGHT TAKEN AT LOWEST RATES.

For Freight Rates apply to CHAS. BREWER & CO., 27 Kilby St., Boston, Or C. BREWER & CO., Ltd., Honolulu.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agts.

North German Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

"The Overland Limited"

ELECTRIC LIGHTED

California

To the EAST via

The Union Pacific

This Train is really a First-Class Modern Hotel

with Handsome Parlors, Drawing Rooms, Bed Chambers, Boudoirs, Libraries, Smoking and Reading Rooms, Barber Shops, Bath Rooms (hot and cold water), superbly appointed Dining Rooms, glittering with Mirrors, Cut Glass, Fragrant Flowers, Electric Candelabra, etc.; Promenades, Observation Rooms, Electric Lights, Electric Fans, Telephones, Electric Reading Lamps, Perfect Heat, etc.

RUNS EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

Full Information Cheerfully Furnished on Application to

S. F. BOOTH, General Agent, 1 Montgomery St., San Francisco

E. L. Lomax, G. P. & T. A. Omaha, Neb.



THE OLD RELIABLE
ROYAL
BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure
THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

DEPARTED.

Tuesday, March 22.
Stmr. Kinau, Freeman, for Hilo and way ports at noon.
Stmr. Claudine, Parker, for Maui ports at 5 p. m.
Stmr. W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, for Kauai ports at 5 p. m.
Am.-Haw. S. S. Texan, Morrison, for Kahului, at 5:15 p. m.
Stmr. Maui, Bennett, for Paauhau and Ookala, 5 p. m.

Wednesday, March 23.
Am. ship Astral, Dunham, 24 days from San Francisco, at 3:45 p. m.
Am. bark Kailani, Colly, 22 days from San Francisco, at 5 p. m.
Stmr. Mikahala, Gregory, from Kauai ports, at 5:50 a. m., with 17 bbls. pol, 2800 bags sugar, 56 pigs, sundries, 20 bunches bananas, 6 carboys, 14 wine casks.
Stmr. Nihau, W. Thompson, from Makaweli, at 6:20 a. m.
Stmr. Lehua, Napala, from Molokai, 12:30 p. m.

Thursday, March 24.
Gasoline schooner Eclipse from Anahola, at 11 a. m.

DEPARTED.

Wednesday, March 23.
S. S. Alameda, Dowdell, for San Francisco, at 9 a. m.
U. S. A. T. Buford, Hall, for Midway and Manila, at 6:15 a. m.
Stmr. Lehua, Napala, for Molokai, Maui and Lanai ports, at 5 p. m.
Stmr. Helene, Nelson, for Mahukona, Kukaia, Laupahoehoe and Papaia, at 5 p. m.
Stmr. Nihau, Thompson, for Kailua, 4 p. m.
Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Koolau ports at 7 a. m.
Stmr. Mikahala, Gregory, for Eleale, Hanapepe, Makaweli, Waimea and Kealahua, Nawiliwili and Koloa, at 5 p. m.
Schooner Lady for island ports at 2 p. m.
Yacht Lurline, Sinclair, for Marquesas at 3 p. m.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

Per bark Kailani, from San Francisco, March 23: Mr. Mahan.
From Kauai ports, per stmr. Mikahala, March 23: Dr. Derby, H. T. Sheldon, A. V. Peters, Count Bonzi, Count Senne, Miss M. Haaloa, H. D. Wishard, Wm. Guiley, Rev. I. S. Hatch, Rev. R. A. Davies, O. M. Atwood and 55 deck.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

For Hilo and way ports, per stmr. Kinau, March 22: Mr. Nakuna, John Hind, Mrs. Robt. Dodge, B. Frank Steele, George Steubner, A. C. de Cew, C. N. Judd, E. P. Mable, W. T. Hawkins, H. Kendall, Miss E. Schnoor, Mrs. H. C. Brown, C. P. Benton, Rev. A. C. Logan and wife, W. H. Shipman, E. E. Paxton, Mrs. Morey, H. L. Walker, H. Holmes, Mr. Risby and wife, Miss Grezeller, Mrs. Holmes, Miss High, Miss M. J. Allen, Miss Clara Cummings, Miss K. Hapal, A. Haneberg and wife, F. H. Appleton and wife, H. F. Williams, R. M. Isenberg.
Per stmr. Claudine, March 22, for Maui ports: J. B. Castle, H. G. Danford, E. K. Bull, C. E. Taynes, wife and child, Rev. J. E. Kekipi, Mrs. M. K. Nakuna, George Kahakaula, wife and child, Rev. S. K. Kaulua.
For Lanai and Hawaii ports, per stmr. Maui, March 22: T. C. Davies, Chas. Gay.

Per stmr. W. G. Hall for Kauai ports, March 22: Mrs. Lizzie Kaeo, W. W. Harris, C. M. Lovestad, Gilson Bell, M. S. Levy, Wong Feat, N. Honomea, Chester Doyle, E. E. Conant, T. M. Stewart, H. Gorman, J. I. Gilman, Mr. Waggoner, H. G. Spalding, M. F. Prosser, A. G. Correa, H. E. Hendrick.
Per stmr. Mikahala, March 24, for Kauai—J. W. Cathcart and wife, Miss Ethel Bishop, H. D. Wishard, Mr. Guibby, K. Watanabe, S. Tanaka, Mr. Silliman, H. L. Rosenblatt, Mrs. R. D. Moler, J. K. Name, Miss Rosa Aka, J. K. Farley, U. McGraw, Geo. Rodiek.

Shipping Notes.

The tug Rover has been laid up.
T. Mikahala sailed last night for Kauai ports.

The Mauna Loa is expected to arrive from Hawaii and Maui ports early this morning.

The ship Kenilworth arrived at Hilo on Tuesday, forty days out from Kobe, Japan.

The schooner W. H. Marston will probably sail Monday for San Francisco with 2200 tons of sugar.

The ship Astral is discharging ballast and will then take on 5700 tons of sugar for the voyage around the Horn.
Captain Mosher, formerly master of the Inter-Island steamer Iwaleia, is now first mate on the Wilder steamer Maui.

George Plitz, formerly second mate of the Inter-Island steamer Ke Au Hou, is now occupying a similar position on the schooner W. H. Marston.
When the Fearless was out after the Astral, Wednesday, Captain Olsson found an overturned Japanese sampan some twelve miles off shore. The fishermen who had used it, the captain believes, may have been lost.

The following sugar on Kauai ready for shipment is reported by Purser Wright of the Mikahala: V. K., 400 bags; Mak., 12,850 bags; G. & H., 3950 bags; McR., 12,775 bags; K. P., 1418 bags; H. M., 9360 bags; G. F., 7280 bags; K. R. Co., 2200 bags; M. R. Co., 6600 bags. Total, 61,420 bags.

BORN.

CASTLE.—In Boston, Mass., March 24, 1904, to Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Castle, Jr., a daughter.

"MALOLO" FISH EXPERIMENT

In connection with the attempt of W. H. S. Edmunds, promoter of the Inter-Island Live Fish Company, to secure control of the fish business in Honolulu many people will remember the troubles of a company which tried a similar venture about six years ago. The person who eventually secured control of the fishing industry here will make considerable money but he will have many difficulties to encounter before securing such control.

In 1890 the government erected the Honolulu Fishmarket on the waterfront. Its cost, including the value of the land, was about \$155,000. A few months ago a private corporation secured permission to establish the new Chinatown fishmarket. The result has been that the new fishmarket, a private venture, has secured practically all of the business, and the old Fishmarket on the waterfront, a fine structure, is now tenanted by but few fish vendors and nearly all of the business is carried on, on King street. The loss to the government in this way now amounts to a considerable sum each month.

Just as the new company has secured control of the fishmarket business in time some other company will probably get control of the fishing at sea. John N. Cobb, agent of the United States Fish Commission, in 1901 gave the following review of the failure of the previous attempt to secure control of the fishing:

"When one considers the fine fishing grounds in deep water and on the reefs and shoals within reasonable distance of the Islands, it is surprising that there are no vessels engaged in the fisheries at the present time. Several attempts have been made to establish vessel fisheries but for various reasons they have met with failure.

"The last attempt was in 1898, when a number of persons in Honolulu formed a company and had the gasoline schooner Malolo built, at a cost of \$6,500, to engage in this business. She was fitted out with six seines and one bag net, at a cost of \$1,000, and carried a crew of four men, the captain, John M. Sassa of Honolulu, an engineer, and two sailors. The fishermen were Japanese, who were hired at Honolulu. They had their own boats and lines, and the schooner towed them to the fishing grounds. A station was established at Palau district, on Molokai. An old fish pond was purchased there, the purpose being to clean it out and use it for catching fish which came in through the entrance. The intention of the company was to hire fishermen on the Islands to work the nets, while the Japanese would engage in line fishing, and the schooner would make regular trips to Honolulu with the catches. The fishing was to be done on the reefs about the west and south sides of Molokai. The Japanese were very unreliable, as when the vessel was away they would go to Lahaina and other places and sell their catch.

"Another fishing crew, composed largely of white men, mostly beachcombers, was gathered together and taken out to the fishing grounds to work the nets principally. As they knew nothing of the business, they were a failure from the very beginning.

"The third fishing crew, composed of native Hawaiians and South Sea Islanders, was secured at Lahaina. Twelve of these men were put on the island of Lanai and were supplied with boats, nets, lines, and provisions by the vessel. After a few hauls the vessel left for Honolulu with the catch, the understanding with the fishermen being that they were to continue fishing until the vessel returned, so that she would have a cargo to take back to Honolulu. When the vessel returned half of the fishermen had deserted and the few remaining were taken to Lahaina. The whole business was abandoned in August, 1899, after the failure of an effort to get another gang on Maui.

"Captain Sassa says there was no lack of fish at any time, and if the fishermen could have been properly trained to the work the experiment would have been a brilliant success. Most of the work was done with trolling and hand lines, as the nets would not work well on the coral reefs, frequently tearing, while the numerous sharks about the reefs would do much damage to them."

A MEAN ADVANTAGE.

"I cannot cure you," said Doctor Fox, unless you promise to do exactly what I tell you. Do you solemnly promise?" "I do," replied the patient.

"All right. Let me have your check for that old account that has been standing so long."—Philadelphia Press.

NO SUCCESSOR TO CAPTAIN WHITE

Probably no successor to Captain U. S. G. White, engineer in charge of the naval station work, who left for the mainland on the Alameda will be sent to Honolulu. Admiral Terry has received no word as to a possible successor, and it is the expectation about the naval station that the position will be left vacant.

The fact that Captain White has been ordered to the mainland, is believed in some quarters to be a certain indication of the Navy Department's intention not to do any work at Pearl Harbor in the near future.

WILL DOCK AT NAVAL WHARF

One of the big Pacific Mail liners will probably dock at the naval wharf next week. The Korea is coming Wednesday morning from the Orient and will have 1500 tons of freight to discharge at this port. The Siberia is due from San Francisco on Tuesday and will probably remain until Wednesday so that one of the boats will be compelled to dock elsewhere than at the Hackfield wharf. Arrangements are being made to put one of the big liners alongside the naval dock.

THE LURLINE GOES TO SEA

The yacht Lurline sailed about three o'clock yesterday for Marquesas. The Fearless towed the yacht to sea and the Territorial band played a farewell aboard the tug. A number of friends of Mr. Sinclair and the remaining members of the yachting party accompanied them on the yacht, returning in the Fearless. A son of Mrs. Sinclair will pass through Honolulu on the Sonoma and join the party at Tutuila.

UNKNOWN BARK COULDN'T GET IN

Diamond Head reported an unknown bark twenty miles southeast early yesterday morning. It was impossible for her to come in any closer because of heavy head winds and the vessel was not reported again during the day.

Annie Johnson Sighted.

The bark Annie Johnson eighteen days from San Francisco was sighted ten miles south yesterday afternoon, but has been unable to reach port. She may have been the same bark sighted in the morning.

Dredger Has Hard Time.

Considerable difficulty is being experienced in working the dredger in the harbor. The dredger has been towed out and back again every day for weeks, and the dredging contract is still in an incomplete state.

Othello Sails

The Chilean ship Othello has sailed for Port Townsend, leaving the first mate, Towns, to take care of himself. Worth is under arrest on a charge of shooting a Japanese sailor, and his case will come up today in police court.

Will Discharge Today.

The French ship Asnières will begin discharging her cargo at the Naval dock this morning. There was some little difficulty over the form of bond, which caused the delay.

MANY CANNIBALS REMAIN

There are many places in the world today where cannibalism flourishes.

Scattered about the Pacific Ocean are many cannibal islands where the natives eat human flesh because they like it for food. In others cannibalism is practiced as a sort of religious rite.

The natives of New Guinea are confirmed cannibals, and not long ago they killed and ate the members of an exploring party led by the well known missionary and explorer, Dr. Chalmers.

Dr. Chalmers was one of the founders of Port Moresby, the principal town in the British part of the island, and had done more in the way of exploring New Guinea than any other man. On his last expedition up the Fly River, the largest in New Guinea, he was at first received with all the old-time respect which the natives were wont to show him, but one night they killed the whole party and ate their bodies, including that of their friend, the doctor.

Seven Spanish sailors who were wrecked near the mouth of the Muri River, in West Africa, were captured and eaten by the natives recently.

Today there are cannibal tribes living in many parts of South America. Such tribes inhabit that region of wilderness belonging to Colombia known as the Casiqueta, and the brother of Gen. Rafael Reyes, the special envoy of Colombia to this country in the Panama matter, was killed and eaten by one of them while attempting to cross to the head waters of the Amazon.

Some of the tribes of northern Luzon are suspected of being addicted to cannibalism. Ghoulish tales of cannibalistic practices are told of the voodoo worshippers of the interior of Hayti.

Governor Carter is reported as being in favor of requiring taxes to be paid in gold.

CORAL MAN IS COMING AGAIN

Prof. Alexander Agassiz, the millionaire student of coral islands, and one of the foremost scientists of the day, will again pay a visit to Honolulu next winter in the United States Fish Commission's steamer Albatross, which will be loaned to him for a winter's cruise among the coral islands of the South Pacific.

Dr. Agassiz has been in Honolulu before and his work in connection with the investigations into coral reefs and islands is well known. A magazine writer tells of Agassiz and his work, in the following manner:

"Professor Alexander Agassiz, of Cambridge, Mass., has a career more fabulous than that of the Prince of Monaco. The money kings of the world would like to know what sort of a new wonder the man is who refused to see or answer letters of men who have the world's billions in the palms of their hands. In brief, he is a Massachusetts aristocrat who does not recognize, socially or otherwise, our money kings, who doesn't care what the price of copper is or copper stock. No matter how low the quasi-copper kings offer their goods, he immediately cuts the price lower and at a profit to himself. He owns the control of the great Calumet and Hecla copper mines on Lake Superior; his product is unlimited and close to the markets that use it. This mine produces almost Simon-pure ingots, and the deeper he sinks his shafts, the purer, richer, and vaster grow his deposits. Some of the shafts are approaching 7,000 feet in depth, where men work by aid of ice and wet blankets, but other shafts are but fairly commenced, and he can start new shafts at any time. What does such a man care about trusts or competition? Professor Agassiz is an aristocrat only to the world at large. He is deeply interested in scientific research, easy to approach by experimenters, impossible to be seen by others. He knows all men engaged in pure science, and their acquaintance is sufficient. So great is their admiration of him that he occupies without question the highest office that can be bestowed on an American scientist, that of president of the National Academy of Sciences, a branch of the government. His was the fourth name announced as a trustee of the new Carnegie Institute, next those of the President and the heads of the Senate and House. His father was the 'great Louis' Agassiz, but the son is really greater. His father bitterly opposed evolution; the son has done as much as Darwin to confirm the theory. When the Calumet and Hecla was first abandoned he examined it carefully. He reported it as far from worthless and a rich property if properly worked. The directors believed in him, paid him \$50,000 for his report and gave him fifty-one per cent of the stock to 'work' the mine 'properly.' The results have brought him and them millions in profits. He has spent much of the money in building up the great Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard. His steamers have dredged the Gulf Stream for life on the floor of the ocean, yielding vast results; have unearthed the coral reefs in the Caribbean Sea and the South Pacific, making him the authority on that subject. Why shouldn't such a man despise mere money kings?"

KEPOIKAI WILL PAY WARRANTS

Treasurer Kepoikai is ready and waiting to pay registered warrants to the amount of \$10,455.72. Only salary warrants will be taken up at this time and the merchants holding warrants against current expense accounts will have to wait until the salaries have all been paid.

The treasurer intends to pay the warrants in the order that they were issued, and only those numbering from 759 to 851, exclusive of current expense warrants will be paid at this time. The warrants are those registered on March 15th. A full list of the warrants, with the number and amounts is published "By Authority" in another column.

A Dissolute Youth.

Kaaukea, an eleven year old boy, was brought up from Ewa yesterday to be sent to the Reformatory until he becomes of age. Judge Hookana imposed the sentence on the boy for truancy, and because he "roams all around Oahu mill, lives an idle and dissolute life, and his father has lost control of him."

Suicide at Pualoa.

High Sheriff Brown was notified yesterday of the suicide of Matsumoto Kumataro at Pualoa Monday night. The Jap was found hanging in the Pualoa camp at Aiea plantation. An inquest was held. Ill health was the reason given for the suicide.

Hawaiian American Farmers.

Supply us with the fresh ranch eggs and Jersey cream we sell. Clark Farm Co., Ltd. Phone 178 Main.

NOT A MINUTE should be lost when a child shows symptoms of croup, Chamberlain's Cough Remedy given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even after the croupy cough appears will prevent the attack. It never fails, and is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by all Dealers and Druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

DAVIS GOT A SHORT SHRIFT

"Supreme Court of the Territory of Hawaii, October Term, 1903.
"In the matter of the petition of George A. Davis for Readmission to the Bar of the Supreme Court.
Honolulu, Tuesday, March 22, 1904.
"Clerk's minutes.
"Petition for Readmission to the Bar.
"Before Frear, C. J., Galbraith and Perry, JJ.
"George A. Davis, petitioner, appeared in person and presented his petition for readmission to the bar.
"Thursday, March 24, 1904.
"The Court denies the petition, Mr. Justice Galbraith dissenting.
"GEORGE LUCAS,
"Clerk."

OF CURRENT INTEREST.

SOME RICH GERMANS.

The richest citizen of Berlin has an income of \$704,000 a year. If he realizes 5 per cent on his investment—a tremendous interest in Germany—his fortune is about \$14,000,000. The next richest man has \$12,500,000. There are thirteen millionaires worth between \$5,000,000 and \$10,000,000, thirty-three between \$2,500,000 and \$5,000,000 and 621 between half a million and \$2,500,000. The number of those whose fortunes are over \$14,000 is 53,899, and less than that sum, 378,484. All of these pay an income tax. The population of Berlin is 2,000,000. A million and a half pay no income tax.

NICHOLAS TURNS COMPOSER.

According to a Belgian paper, the czar is among the composers. It is stated that at a soiree in the winter palace several works from the imperial pen were performed, among them one entitled "The Song of Peace." This stands in three sections, the first of which depicts the turmoil of battle, while the second suggests the stricken field covered with dead and wounded. The third invokes retribution upon those who are responsible for such horrors. Another work is written in honor of the saints of the Orthodox church.

HIS LAST REQUEST.

Representative Maddox of Georgia, who is soon to retire from Congress, has received this letter from a constituent: "Dear Mister Congressman: Sum time ago I writ you asking if their were anny thing the guvment could do to make a fightin' wife behave herself. I aint heard from you and things is no better. Will you please let me know how I can get one of them big pizen snakes from Africky. I have always voted for you and this is mity little to ask of you, specially when a man's wife is always a-peckin' on him."

TO RESTORE THE SPHINX.

A project is on foot in Alexandria for restoring the Sphinx, near the Great Pyramid of Ghizeh, to its original condition. Thick layers of soil completely cover the head of the monument, while the lower parts are greatly obscured by accumulations of sand. It is proposed to clear all these accumulations away and to clean the head completely. When the work has been completed the Sphinx will once more appear, if not in its first freshness, at least in the grandeur of its original proportions.

KILLED THEIR APPETITES.

M. Meyer, the editor of the Paris Gaulois, the offices of which are over a cafe, is suing the landlord and the proprietor of the cafe for damages. He complains that owing to the gastronomic smell which arises from the cafe neither he nor his staff can get through their work, while they have all lost their appetites.

HE HAS 348 SKULLS.

Charles W. Jenkins of Corpus Christi, Texas, a millionaire, has perhaps the oddest fad of any collector of curios in the United States, that of human skulls. He has at present in his private museum 348 perfect human skulls gathered in all parts of the country.

No Money for Hawaiian Exhibit.

According to the statement of M. L. May, who arrived at St. Louis yesterday from Honolulu to secure a concession at the world's fair, Hawaii will not be officially represented at the exposition. The Hawaiian legislature appropriated \$30,000 for the exhibition, but Mr. May says the territorial treasury is depleted, and it has been practically decided at Honolulu to abandon the plans for representation at the fair.—Washington Star.

KOREAN EMPEROR'S BROKEN TOOTH.

During a feast which he gave not long ago the Emperor of Korea had the misfortune to break a tooth. His august majesty at once threw the chief cook and all the latter's assistants into prison. A dentist who was touring the hermit kingdom heard of the trouble and gave relief to the royal sufferer and was paid 1,000 yen (about \$500), for his services. Then the imprisoned kitchen force was set at liberty, but the chief cook was sentenced to serve three months without pay. The emperor ordered another feast to celebrate the fact that the imperial jaw no longer ached.



USED BROOMSTICK ON HIS WIFE

Ying Kyau Yap Ngee has sued her husband, Yap Ngee, for divorce because he used a broomstick upon her. The libellant in her petition alleges that she was married at Kohala in 1891, and that there are three children as issue of said marriage. Besides alleging neglect and failure to support Mrs. Yap Ngee says "that on the 28th and 29th days of June, 1903, said libellee did strike and beat with his fists, and did hit with a broomstick and otherwise maltreat this libellant, and that said libellee did use harsh, profane and abusive language to said libellant, all of which occurred on the said island of Oahu.

"That said libellee has on numerous occasions since said marriage, beat, bruised and wounded said libellant and treated her in an extremely cruel and inhuman manner."
"The complainant asks for the custody of the children and for permanent alimony."

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

HONOLULU, OAHU.

Mar. 22, 1904.

P. G. Schneider to Phoenix Sav. Bldg. & Loan Assn., mtg.; lot 1, Bk. 1, McCully Tract, bldgs., etc., Waikiki, \$963, payable in 96 mos., installments of \$14.63 each, principal and int. amounting to \$1,404.48, at maturity. Mar. 21, 1904.

C. S. Hall Tr. to C. Bolte, D.; 1-2 int. in 3 A. land, Keauhou, Kailhi Valley; \$390. Mar. 12, 1904.

F. R. Harvey to M. de Silva, et al. L.; Realty, Kamanaki Valley, Kailhi, 10 yrs. at \$100 per an. Apr. 1, 1903. Nani Olds and her, to E. A. Mott-Smith Tr., mtg.; Realty, Kukul Lane, bldgs., etc.; \$1,000, 3 yrs. at 8 per cent. Mar. 22, 1904.

G. A. Schuman to G. P. Thiele, D.; lots 9 to 16 inc. Bk. 39, Kaimuki Tract; \$3,750. Mar. 8, 1904.

G. P. Thiele to G. A. Schuman, mtg.; lots 9 to 16 inc. Bk. 39, Kaimuki Tract; \$3,750, 1 yr. at 7 per cent. Mar. 8, 1904.

KOO LAUPOKO, OAHU.

A. H. Earenaba to S. Waipa, Warranty D.; Realty, bldgs., etc., Kahala; \$50. Mar. 17, 1904.

WAHIAWA, OAHU.

R. Wm. Holt, et al. to H. Armitage Tr., B. S.; cattle at Wahiawa, Makaha, Palama and elsewhere; \$1. Jan. 5, 1904. R. Wm. Holt, et al. to H. Armitage Tr., Tr. D.; covering cattle of 1st parties for 3 yrs. subject to conditions of agreement. Jan. 5, 1904.

HILO, HAWAII.

W. H. Smith to B. Jardine, D.; Realty, Kukul 2nd, bldgs., etc.; \$1,000. June 19, 1903.

J. de P. Rodrigues to Fernandes & Co., Warranty D.; Realty, Puueo, 2,940 sq. ft. bldgs., etc.; \$500. Feb. 26, 1904. Wm. Kinney to J. da C. Daniel, Rel.; 1-2 of Kailiki lot 12, 9 95-100 A.; \$600. Feb. 29, 1904.

W. R. Castle, Tr. to W. H. Shipman, Tr., a. m.; int. in mtg. of Albert B. Loebenstein of 2-3 of Reeds Island; \$1,691.25. Mar. 21, 1904.

LAUPAHOEHOE, HAWAII.

Lau Tong Loy to Ching Ko Kee, B. S.; gds., wares, mdse., etc., in Sun Tong On store; \$1,000. Dec. 30, 1903. Ching Ko Kee to Wong You, P. A.; general powers. Dec. 31, 1903.

HAMAKUALOA, MAUI.

A. L. Tilton & hsb. to H. A. Baldwin, D.; 1 share in hui land of Peahi, \$150. Jan. 1, 1904.

LAHAINA, MAUI.

C. R. Lindsay to Kahului R. R. Co., mtg.; Realty, Puako; \$239.75, 1 yr at 6 per cent. Mar. 12, 1904.

ULUMALU, MAUI.

C. S. Akiona to Maui Agrl. Co., D.; R. of W. 15 ft. sq. through pc. land at Ulumalu; \$30. Feb. 23, 1904.

J. d' Abreu to Maui Agrl. Co., D.; R. of W. 15 ft. sq. through pc. land at Kaupakula; \$55. Mar. 15, 1904.

DISTRICT COURT.

James S. Tripp vs. Inter-Island Steam Navigation Co., asst., \$298.65, loss of baggage, etc.

Hoffschlaeger Co., Ltd. vs. Y. Yuen Tai, asst., \$167.81, mdse.

ENGRAVINGS
HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO. LTD.

HAWAIIAN LAUHALA MATS

MADE TO ORDER

Any size mesh from one-eighth inch up to an inch and a quarter.

For further information and prices, write to the undersigned.

G. W. McDougall,

POST OFFICE,
HOOKENA, SOUTH KONA,
HAWAII.